

SURE
And reliable dispensing, with the
purest of drugs, at the
NEW DRUG STORE
F. W. FAWCETT & CO.,
49 Government Street.
Next to Chailoner & Mitchell's.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXI.--NO. 122

VICTORIA B. C. WEDNESDAY MAY 3 1899

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

RINGS

Never have we shown
Better Line of Rings
.....Than at Present.

...FINE GOODS...

The stock of Diamond, Diamond and Ruby, Diamond and Opal, Diamond and Turquoise, Diamond and Sapphire Rings is especially complete.

...CHEAPER GOODS...

In the Cheaper Rings we have dozens of different styles to select from. Prices range from \$2 to \$25.

Children's Rings, Solid Gold, \$1.00 to \$2.50 Old Gold Bought.

Challoner & Mitchell,

TELEPHONE 675. JEWELLERS 47 Government St

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. Co.

OWNERS OF LAKE BENNETT SAW MILLS.

Manufacturers of Lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters, Builders of Bots and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the Upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

THE VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd., VICTORIA, B. C.

Headquarters for Enameled Sterling Silver....

...SOUVENIRS...

J. WENGER, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
JEWELLER 43 FORT STREET

CASES - 100 pints
CASES - 50 q uarts

"GODESBERGER"

Paragon of Table Waters.

Bottled at the
Springs, Germany.

R. P. RITHE & Co Ltd
Pacific Coast Agents.

Millions Use This Famous Coffee

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

1 and 2 pound Tins. Your Grocer Keeps it.

WALL PAPERS

A carload of fine Wall Papers just arrived.
A large assortment of the latest designs.

Some Handsome Patterns
and Ceilings For Ingrain Papers

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 Fort St.,
...Victoria, B. C.

Stocks and Shares.

WANTED—Van Andra, American Boy,
Noble Five, Monte Christo.

Buy All Slogan Stocks

G. P. R. STOCK HAS JUMPED

From 93% to 98% on Saturday. These
shares can be dealt in on our Exchange on the
usual Stock Exchange terms.

FOR SALE

500 Sallor 16
5,000 Banner 5
5,000 Gopher 27
5,000 Dundee 31
1,000 Noble Five 31
1,000 Fontenay 104
5,000 Wonderful 89
1,000 Waterloo 11

For quotations on all other stocks see our
market report and our mining board in
our Exchange.

New York Stocks
Chicago Wheat

All purchasers contemplate the delivery
of all stocks or provisions. Stocks, etc.,
carried beyond one week will be subject
to 8 per cent. interest.

GUTHBERT & GOMP'Y.

The Oldest Established Mining Brokerage
Office in British Columbia, 15 and 17
Trounce Avenue.

Telephone 633

Klondike Canoes For Sale.

..AUCTION..

AT SALESROOMS, 77, 79 and 81
DOUGLAS STREET.

Friday, May 5th, at 2 p. m.

Desirable Furniture
and Effects

Particulars to-morrow.

WM. T. HARDAKER,
Auctioneer.

To Cannerymen.

A Patent Retort and Steam Box
Door on Exhibition under pressure
of Steam. Can be opened and
closed in one minute. A perfect
steam-tight joint.

T. SHAW'S

MARINE IRON WORKS, - Victoria, B. C.

Borrowed A Surplus

With Biggest Revenue in His-
tory Liberals Nearly Two
Millions Short.

To Spend Still More Next Year
—Two Millions Squeezed
From Yukon.

Protection Diminished But Two
Per Cent. by the Pres-
ent Tariff.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 2.—The budget state-
ment this year was not awaited with
intense interest, and no one expected
any disclosures or tariff changes of im-
portance. The house was fairly well
filled and the front seats in the gallery
were occupied when the Finance Minis-
ter took the floor amid applause from
the ministerial benches.

Mr. Fielding said he was called upon
to review the most prosperous period
yet seen in the history of Canada. Gen-
eral activity the business world over had
to be acknowledged, but the tariff policy
adopted by this government was a con-
tributing cause to this prosperity. The
revenue for the year he estimated to be
\$46,632,000. The expenditures he esti-
mated would be \$42,020,000, leaving a
surplus of \$4,600,000. (Long continued
government cheers.) Notwithstanding
the surplus, there would be a net addi-
tion of \$1,700,000 to the debt, after al-
lowing for the increase in sinking fund
assets. (Long continued opposition
laughter.)

Passing to the fiscal year beginning next
July, Mr. Fielding stated that the esti-
mated increase of expenditure over this
year was \$563,000, and it was expected
the revenue would be as large as this
year.

The government had floated no loans
this year, but had on two occasions dis-
counted treasury notes for half a mil-
lion pounds sterling. Interest was paid
at 3½ per cent.

Making Yukon Pay.

Speaking of Yukon finances, Mr.
Fielding explained that last year this
district cost about \$700,000 and yielded
to the revenue about double that
amount. During the ten months of
this year, the Yukon cost \$1,146,000 and
yielded \$735,000, but the Finance
Minister expected that there would be
no deficit by the time the year is out, as
the royalties on last winter's operations
will then be collected.

Preferential Trade.

Passing on to the discussion of the
operation of preferential trade, Mr.
Fielding stated that he hoped to find
some more increase in West Indian trade
by virtue of the concessions made to
British islands. He remarked, how-
ever, that concessions made by the
United States to cane sugar as against
beet sugar, which is equal to that made
by Canada, had not led to an improve-
ment in Canada's trade. Mr. Fielding's
outlook on West India trade was not
generally hopeful.

The Huge Expenditure.

Having explained away the increase of
expenditure, Mr. Fielding told how hard
it was to cut down the outlay in view
of the strong demand for local ap-
propriations. The growth of commerce
had been sixty-six million dollars in two
years, which was nine millions more than
the total increase for the previous eight-
een years. The mineral production had
doubled since 1893 and increased 33
per cent. last year. The comparison was
carried into the savings bank deposits,
note circulation, insurance, record of
failures, clearing house returns, rail-
ways, and street railways.

Mr. Fielding then went on to defend
the increased and growing expenditure
of the present administration. He ar-
gued that if the late government had
remained in power the expenditures would
have been much larger than they had
been in previous years, and perhaps
larger than the amount spent by this
ministry. He went into elaborate cal-
culations to show what Mr. Foster would
have spent this year if he were in power.
He figured this out to about \$900,000
more than the amount actually expended.

He was glad to be able to say that by
recent United States negotiations, British
and foreign ships would be allowed
to trade between Porto Rico and the
United States.

Nine-Tenths of N. P.

He affirmed that the national policy
had not been continued. He read lists
of articles placed on the free list for-
merly dutiable and those which duty had
been reduced.

After dinner Mr. Fielding resumed the
defence of his tariff, making calculations
to show that the average rate of duty
had been reduced from 29 to 17 per cent.

List your stocks with us.
For other quotations call at our office.

Houses and Lots

For sale in all parts of the city.

Money to Loan

On Victoria real estate by The Yorkshire
Guarantee & Securities Corporation, The
Dominion Permanent Loan Company.

A. W. More & Co.,

Stock Brokers,
86 Government Street.

FOR SALE

A small steamer, new, and ready for im-
mediate commission.
For particulars apply to
FELL & CO., Fort street.

This reduction was equal to one-ninth of
the national policy rate and this fact, the
minister said, would "silence forever the
charge that the national policy remains
in force."

Preference No Good.

It was true that our imports from Brit-
ain had not increased, but Mr. Fielding
explained that one reason was that British
manufacturers were so busy and
prosperous that they did not take the
trouble to exploit new markets. But the
situation would have been worse if the
tariff reduction had not taken place
and if the preference had been with-
held. As to the question of a return
preference by Great Britain in favor of
Canadian goods, Mr. Fielding would
not set his face against such a policy.
He could see a great advantage in it. It
might come about, but when it did the
change would be in consequence of the
first step taken two years ago by this
government. If there was now no pre-
ference on the British statute book such
a preference for Canada now existed in
the hearts of the British people.

No Tariff Changes.

Mr. Fielding proceeded to state that
he had no tariff changes to propose, not
even in the oil duty. As to oil, however,
it was proposed to abolish all the re-
strictions on the manner of incorpora-
tion except those necessary for safety.
Dealers would be allowed to import in
tank cars, tank vessels, barrels or tin-
cans. Inspection fees would be abol-
ished. Steps would be taken to impose
penalties for the sale of oil that was
not up to standard and beyond that no
trouble would be given.

"We do not propose to change or re-
duce the tariff," said Mr. Fielding. "I
admit that it is not perfect, but there
are reasons why it should not be dis-
turbed."

The first reason was that tariff stab-
ility was necessary to keep business
steady.

Second, it was only nine months ago
that the full preference had come into
force and therefore the tariff conditions
were comparatively new.

Third, it was not advisable to make
tariff changes while negotiations with
the United States were in progress.
Speaking of these negotiations, Mr.
Fielding said Canadians were not as
anxious for reciprocity as they were two
years ago. Freer trade relations would
always be desirable but Canadians were
never so well able as now to do without.
The negotiations would be resumed. If
they failed Canada would go on her pre-
sent course with firmness and self re-
liance. The general feeling was that
Canada would have a fair treaty or none
at all.

In conclusion the finance minister
uttered a note of warning. This was a
time of great prosperity, but the pen-
dulum might soon swing the other way.
Not every year was a finance minister
able to make such a showing as he had
made to-day. We could not always have
good crops and good prices. If people
would take a word of advice they would
not clap on too much sail, so that when
the check came they would be able to
maintain Canada's position as the great-
est colony of the greatest empire in the
world. Mr. Fielding closed at 9:30, hav-
ing spoken three hours and a half and
Mr. Foster moved the adjournment of
the debate.

HARD WEATHER IN GERMANY.

Cold and Snow Following Terrible
Thunder Storms—Train Struck
by Lightning.

Berlin, May 2.—Since Sunday there
has been a radical change in the
weather throughout Germany. Terrible
rains and thunder storms have been
followed by cold and snow. In many
parts of the Brocken and Harz moun-
tains snow has fallen to the depth of
two inches, and the temperature is be-
low freezing. A railway train between
Thorn and Insterburg was struck by
lightning and greatly damaged.

TRIBUTE TO AN ACTRESS.

Huge Sums Paid for Boxes and Stalls
at Farewell Benefit in London.

London, May 2.—A remarkable degree
of public interest was manifested in the
farewell benefit to Lydia Thomson at
the Lyceum theatre this afternoon. All
the leading actors and actresses in the
city participated in the performance,
many celebrities of the stage taking
part as walking gentlemen and leading
ladies, as at the benefit of Nellie Farron
last year.

People seeking admission began as-
sembling about the gallery and pit entrances
yesterday evening. Nothing less than
£50 was offered for boxes, and in one
case £200 was sent. Stalls sold for five
guineas, and one gentleman sent £100
for two stalls.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

London, May 2.—A despatch from
Mombassa, under to-day's date, says
that the Uganda railway has reached the
300-mile point on the way to Lake Vic-
toria Nyanza.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tab-
lets. All druggists refund the money if
it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has
L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Iron Mask Calls a Halt.

Long Adjournment of Great
Mining Suit Asked by
Plaintiffs.

In Consequence of Justice
Walkem's Order to Ex-
amine Workings.

Forty Thousand Dollars There-
by Added to Costs for
Defendants.

By Associated Press.

Rossland, May 2.—At the conclusion
of the evidence of the expert Lindgren
to-day in the Iron Mask and Centre
Star trial, E. V. Bodwell, Q. C., for the
plaintiffs, announced that they would be
unable to proceed further with the trial
in view of the order for experimental
work made on the 27th April, and the
new order of things thereby created.

Mr. Justice Walkem then stated that
an adjournment would be allowed, the
plaintiffs to pay all costs and expenses
incurred by the adjournment. The
case will stand until a day to be named
by consent of parties.

It will likely be some months before
the case is heard of again, as both parties
have expressed their intention of
doing more development work upon the
disputed ground in order to prove their
respective contentions.

The costs of the adjournment are very
heavy. It has been stated in court
upon affidavit that the defendants' costs
of such a postponement would be about
\$40,000, and the costs of all concerned
will make the adjournment a very ex-
pensive proceeding.

The evidence of Dr. Raymond, the
well-known New York expert, will be
taken by consent before the court rises,
and then the temporary adjournment
will follow.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Seeding Two Weeks Behind Last
Season—Fast Train Service
Postponed.

Winnipeg, May 2.—(Special)—The
Canadian Pacific seeding reports have
not been received yet from all districts,
but the general tone of those to hand
indicates that seeding is rather backward
this year, compared to last season, bad
weather being the cause. Reports of
other railways received this week indi-
cate a backward season and consequent
retardation of farm work. In most
cases it is reported that seeding is a
fortnight later than it was last year, and
that there will probably be a decrease
of about 15 per cent. in the wheat acre-
age sown, but a corresponding increase
in oats and barley.

Mr. Justice Killam was sworn in as
Chief Justice of Manitoba before Lieu-
tenant-Governor Patterson this morn-
ing.

It is announced here that the new
time card of the C. P. R. will not go
into effect before June 15.

Pierre Lardon, of Notre Dame du
Lourdes, a school teacher, is charged
with having taken improper liberties
with little girls of his school, and has
been sent up for trial.

The Calgary by-law to borrow \$90,000
to enable the city to own and operate a
system of waterworks, was carried yester-
day by a large majority.

PERILS OF PUGILISM.

One Man Dies From Spasm of Heart
and the Other Held for
Manslaughter.

Albany, May 2.—An autopsy held on
the body of Frank Martin, killed in a
prizefight at the Whitehall Athletic Club
on Monday night, revealed the fact that
his death was caused by a spasm of the
heart. Frank McHenry, the other prin-
cipal, was arraigned in the police court
and committed on a charge of man-
slaughter in the first degree.

C. P. R. OFFICERS.

Toronto, May 2.—The World's Otta-
wa correspondent says: "There will be im-
portant changes in the Canadian Pacific
board on Mr. Van Horne's return from
California. He is to follow Chauncey
Depew's example and become chairman
of the board. Mr. Shaughnessy is to be
president, R. B. Angus or E. B. Osler,
vice-president, and D. McNicoll, assist-
ant general manager."

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined
with the other ingredients used in the
best porous plasters, make Carter's S.
W. & B. Backache Plasters take best
in the market. Price 25 cents.

ICE HYDROX ICE.

The entire plant of the B. C. Cold
Storage and Ice Works has been
renovated at an expense of \$3,000.
The filtration and distillation is now
perfect, and nothing can be more
absolutely pure than our Ice and
Hydrox.

TELEPHONE 44

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL 10 CENTS PER PACKET. CIGARETTES

H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING
TOBACCONIST

Salmon Block,

Victoria.

Montserrat
Lime Juice,
THE
Hudson's Bay Coy.
Wholesale Depositories
For British Columbia:::

Craw Fish...



Who is afraid to father his own work?
"Consistency, thou art a jewel."

FOR THIS WEEK

Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour - \$1.15 sack
Hudson's Bay Hung'n Flour - 1.15 sack
Three Star Flour - 1.10 sack
Red Crown Snow Flake Flour 1.05 sack
Fresh California Butter - 40c. roll

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING
WILSON BROS.
Wholesale
Grocers...
76, 79 and 80 Wharf St.
...VICTORIA, B. C...
Have the largest and best select-
ed stock in the city of.....
Provisions
Groceries
Tools.....
Cooking Utensils
Tents, Etc.
We have had large experience as
to what goods are required and
how to pack them so that they
may arrive at their destination in
good order.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields
We are again in the Field as Outfitters for
the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.
30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES
E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

Under instructions from a gentleman
leaving the city, I will sell without reserve
at the CITY AUCTION MART, 73 Yates
street.
At 2 p.m. Friday, May 5th,
A quantity of
Furniture and Effects.
Mahogany, Marble, Bureau and Chest
of Drawers, Lounge, Rockers, Washstands,
Clocks, Centre and Occasional Tables, Bed-
steads, Mattresses, 200-lb. Scales, Kitchen
Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Rugs, Glassware,
Crockery, Baby Buggies, Single Harness, 2
Guns and Rifle, Saws, Gent's Bicycle, 25
Cases All Jams, etc., etc. Terms cash.
W. JONES, Auctioneer.

\$1.40 for 100 lbs. fine eating potatoes; no
not delay ordering, as the market is
very uncertain. Young, Sylvester Food
Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

Good Razor Strop is one thing
Knowledge of proper use is another
We can supply both See our stock

COME AND LEARN AT....

FOX'S 78 Gov't Street.

Foolish of Sir Wilfrid.

Offered Preference for Canadian Goods in England But Declined It.

Visionary Idealist Proves Unequal to Grasping a Substantial Advantage.

Ottawa, April 26.—The most important issue before the people of Canada during the last seven days is Mr. McNeill's notice of motion of a resolution which reads as follows: "That in March, 1896, the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggested that duties favoring the colonies should be imposed by the United Kingdom upon her imported foreign produce, provided the colonies would in return make large preferential concessions in favor of the United Kingdom; and he asked the colonies to better the offer they had previously made."

That in June, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain said he found the general satisfaction for such preferential trade within the empire, in a resolution passed that year by the Toronto Board of Trade. That, on the 13th of June, 1897, in the presence of the prime minister of Canada the Duke of Devonshire, a former leader of the liberal party in England, said (while declaring himself still a free trader) that "virtues of free trade which it did not possess, results were predicted which have not followed; that 'its speedy universal adoption all over the world was prophesied, and that prophesy has been falsified'; that 'the thick and thin admirers and believers in the Manchester school seek to persuade us that although that prophesy has not been fulfilled, it was the best thing for us that we should have only free trade in the world.' That 'very few disciples of free trade of fifty years ago, would have believed that France and Germany would have been carrying on enormous trade under strictly protective conditions'; that 'the world has not become the commercial paradise that was predicted in the early days of free trade opinion'; that 'we have since learned by painful experience that no old or new markets are being thrown open to us by the influence of free trade alone'; that 'if we want to provide for the increasing commerce which is necessary for the support of our increasing population, we must find these markets for ourselves'; and that 'colonial expansion and consolidation are essential to the maintenance of our continued prosperity.'"

That the speech in which the Duke of Devonshire gave utterance to these views was regarded in England as a forshadowing of the adoption by Lord Salisbury's government of the proposals above referred to, made by Mr. Chamberlain in March, 1896.

That, in his interview with the colonial premiers during the jubilee celebration in 1897, the colonial secretary said: "In the meantime however I may say that I note a resolution that appears to have been passed unanimously at a meeting of the premiers in Hobart, in which the desire was expressed for a closer commercial arrangements with the empire and I think it was suggested that a commission of inquiry should be created in order to see in what way practical effect might be given to the aspirations of the colonies and that the views were thought that at the present time you were not prepared to go beyond inquiry if it were the wish of the other colonies, of Canada and of the South African colonies, to join in such an inquiry, Her Majesty's government would be delighted to make arrangements for the purpose, and to accept any suggestion as to the form of the reference and the character and constitution of the commission, and would very gladly take part in it."

That, in March, 1898, Mr. Chamberlain once more returned to the subject of this great British policy, and said he thought he had convinced the colonies that the imperial authorities were ready to meet them more than half way in any proposal they might make for closer union; that the imperial authorities would not be deterred either by economic pedantries of selfishness from giving favorable consideration to any such proposals and that he did not think the English people would keep a strict account of profit and loss, or wish to be assured of present pecuniary gain, but would look and look wisely, to the future for their reward.

And this house regrets that the government has not in response to these repeated advances by the imperial authorities made any attempt to secure for the produce of Canada, that preferential treatment in the markets of the United Kingdom which would be of such estimable value to the farmers, and other producers of Canada (competing against foreign rivals in the markets of the United Kingdom) would set in motion a great tide of immigration to our shores, people the vast wheat areas of the Canadian Northwest, enhance farm values in the older provinces, promote the unity of the empire, and specially deliver it from dangerous dependence upon a foreign food supply."

This resolution is no new thing, but it is the great policy of the future, the first plank in the platform of the Conservative party of Canada, the substantive policy of the present opposition. The Liberal party has become notorious for a want of definite policy. The Liberals are wearers of other people's clothes, which they adopt an alter to suit the exigencies of their own figures and of the times, but the original measures, the new departures, have always come from Sir John Macdonald's party, from Sir John Macdonald's party, and never in the history of Canada, or the colonies has a more braindrained statesman-like policy been evolved than the one fore-

shadowed in Mr. McNeill's resolution. It is what Sir Wilfrid Laurier led us to believe that he had in view; it is exactly what he had not in view; it is the policy for which the Mother Country is prepared to sacrifice present financial interests for the sake of the future, and it is above all the only policy under which the Dominion can hope to people its vast areas with Anglo-Saxons, and develop its resources as only Anglo-Saxons can develop them.

The present writer had an opportunity upon the 24th instant of testing in some measure the feeling of the people upon this question. On that date, a banquet was given by the St. George's Society and the Sons of England united, at which certain prominent politicians including Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Dobell were present.

By the courtesy of our eastern brethren, your correspondent was invited to respond to the toast of the evening, and in the course of his speech, pointed out, in English as in French, that the English, at heart, if they were indeed anxious to assist in building up a greater British nation in Canada, it was essential that they should support to the utmost any measure which would make Canada supremely attractive to men of Anglo-Saxon race, a country in which all produce raised would find a sale upon preferential terms in the greatest market of the world, their own national home market.

There can have been no doubt as to the meaning of the response to this sentiment.

We have recently been importing into Manitoba, especially, men of many nationalities; Mennonites, (imported under the last government) Doukhobors, Galicians, Finns, and it is said we are now to have Huns.

Mr. Dobell in answering in some measure your correspondent's contention said that Canada was large enough to absorb all the strange nations we could bring into her, that the stock would be improved by the new strains, and that the produce would be Anglo-Saxon, that element would so predominate as to prevail, and that moreover England had been built up in the same way of all manner of men.

This may sound all right when men have well dined, but it won't bear examination. The larger may absorb the smaller, and if the proportion of English to foreigners be very large, it is likely enough that in a few generations the foreigners will disappear and leave a trace, but in Manitoba to-day it is alleged that fifty per cent. of the population is foreign. It can hardly be expected that one half will disappear and leave no trace, neither can it be contended that anything remotely approaching this state of things ever existed in the Old Country.

The English breed was drawn from nations which, to each other, were enemies, and since the English became a race, no large body of foreigners has ever been incorporated with it. Waifs and strays here and there are sucked in, and disappear; the army has its contingents of Indians and Soudanese (as General Hutton pointed out) and these are in every sense British soldiers, but they do not mingle blood with, nor are they an integral part of the English race.

To make a nation you want certain unities, unity of color, of creed, of speech, of history, and of customs, and without these it is doubtful if a great nation can be made. I will not dwell too long on this subject, but I must point out the already said, "In the meantime however I may say that I note a resolution that appears to have been passed unanimously at a meeting of the premiers in Hobart, in which the desire was expressed for a closer commercial arrangements with the empire and I think it was suggested that a commission of inquiry should be created in order to see in what way practical effect might be given to the aspirations of the colonies and that the views were thought that at the present time you were not prepared to go beyond inquiry if it were the wish of the other colonies, of Canada and of the South African colonies, to join in such an inquiry, Her Majesty's government would be delighted to make arrangements for the purpose, and to accept any suggestion as to the form of the reference and the character and constitution of the commission, and would very gladly take part in it."

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shadowed in Mr. McNeill's resolution. It is what Sir Wilfrid Laurier led us to believe that he had in view; it is exactly what he had not in view; it is the policy for which the Mother Country is prepared to sacrifice present financial interests for the sake of the future, and it is above all the only policy under which the Dominion can hope to people its vast areas with Anglo-Saxons, and develop its resources as only Anglo-Saxons can develop them.

The present writer had an opportunity upon the 24th instant of testing in some measure the feeling of the people upon this question. On that date, a banquet was given by the St. George's Society and the Sons of England united, at which certain prominent politicians including Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Dobell were present.

By the courtesy of our eastern brethren, your correspondent was invited to respond to the toast of the evening, and in the course of his speech, pointed out, in English as in French, that the English, at heart, if they were indeed anxious to assist in building up a greater British nation in Canada, it was essential that they should support to the utmost any measure which would make Canada supremely attractive to men of Anglo-Saxon race, a country in which all produce raised would find a sale upon preferential terms in the greatest market of the world, their own national home market.

There can have been no doubt as to the meaning of the response to this sentiment. We have recently been importing into Manitoba, especially, men of many nationalities; Mennonites, (imported under the last government) Doukhobors, Galicians, Finns, and it is said we are now to have Huns.

Mr. Dobell in answering in some measure your correspondent's contention said that Canada was large enough to absorb all the strange nations we could bring into her, that the stock would be improved by the new strains, and that the produce would be Anglo-Saxon, that element would so predominate as to prevail, and that moreover England had been built up in the same way of all manner of men.

This may sound all right when men have well dined, but it won't bear examination. The larger may absorb the smaller, and if the proportion of English to foreigners be very large, it is likely enough that in a few generations the foreigners will disappear and leave a trace, but in Manitoba to-day it is alleged that fifty per cent. of the population is foreign. It can hardly be expected that one half will disappear and leave no trace, neither can it be contended that anything remotely approaching this state of things ever existed in the Old Country.

The English breed was drawn from nations which, to each other, were enemies, and since the English became a race, no large body of foreigners has ever been incorporated with it. Waifs and strays here and there are sucked in, and disappear; the army has its contingents of Indians and Soudanese (as General Hutton pointed out) and these are in every sense British soldiers, but they do not mingle blood with, nor are they an integral part of the English race.

There is no sap like the sap of the Rock Maple tree

This Sap properly boiled down by the Hill Syrup Co. gives us...

Hill's Pure Maple Syrup.

The Hill Syrup Co put this in cans and bottles for shipment throughout America

Every grocer can supply it, and takes a pleasure in doing so. 'He gives you a guaranteed Pure Syrup. That's what you asked for.

WM. TUFTS & SON, VANCOUVER, WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR HILL SYRUP CO

upon hotch potch nationalities. We don't want a black stripe in our flag.

But perhaps, some one will ask where is the difference between the present preferential tariff of the Liberal party, and that proposed by the Conservatives? I might wander off here, and show you what a flimsy pretence the whole Liberal tariff is, what a juggling with figures, what a failure as to results? But I believe in giving to the people who have the votes, a plain answer, so definite that it can be understood at a glance, and can have only one meaning. I have in mind a plain statement and no quibbling. For this reason I give you Mr. McNeill's own definition written expressly for me, for this purpose.

Liberal preferential trade professes to give a preference to produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in Canadian markets, without obtaining any preference in the markets of the United Kingdom for Canadian produce.

Conservative preferential trade gives a preference to produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in Canadian markets, in return for a preference for Canadian produce in the markets of the United Kingdom.

By the Liberal system, we profess to give, and get nothing. By the Conservative system, we promise to give, and get as good as we give, and in doing so make our country the most profitable, and attractive place on earth, to English settlers, and bind by the strongest ties of sentiment and self interest the greatest colony to the mother country.

Is not that a policy, worthy of the party of dear old Sir John? Is it not a policy worth living to promote, worth dying to establish?

To the young men of the West I say unhesitatingly that if they wish well of Canada, if they would see her become great, and grow great with her, if they love England and are proud of their race, this policy foreshadowed by Mr. McNeill's resolution should be adopted by them as their gospel.

We have had enough in Canada of party politics, of petty jealousies, of selfishness, of the little men of party, of corruption, and of coercion, of a civil service debauched and debilitated, by such iniquities as the spoils system, and the manipulation of "statutory increases," condemned by Messrs. Foster and Borden on April 26.

Let us have an end to these things and welcome as it deserves a great policy worthy of a great nation, which will give to Canada the settlers she needs, the prosperity she deserves, and the everlasting honor of having been the colony which laid the foundation stone of that greatness of Greater Britain which will some day fill the world.

We are not all Conservatives. There are some of us who would like to say in the name of one of the great names of the Dominion "that our party is composed of the best men on both sides of the house," and to men of this way of thinking I would say that this policy of preferential trade is in the spirit of those promises which Sir Wilfrid Laurier made, to obtain power, and broke, as soon as he had obtained it.

When the silver-tongued Premier has fallen, in which country which loves his gallies has written over his ruins "Built by Tarde, A.D. 1896, ruined by Sifton, A.D. 1899, and buried by Maxwell at Deadman's island, Vancouver, in the same year," it will remember with regret that his weaknesses marred his charm from the very first; that whereas he pledged himself on platform after platform in 1896 to do everything to secure for Canada a preference over foreign produce, in the markets of the United Kingdom; that whereas he vowed that he was "as much in favor of preferential trade as Sir Charles Tupper," and that "he had jumped at it as soon as he had heard of it," he nevertheless no sooner stood face to face with England in a white heat of love, ready to give anything to her children, than he turned round and threw the whole weight of the Dominion against that very policy which the Dominion had sent him there to represent.

It is rubbish of course to talk of Sir Wilfrid having been bought by a Cobden medal. He is not so small a man as that; but he is a Frenchman, and that means a fickle lover, with as many mistresses as he has graves, and perhaps there was a lady nearer home than England who said in his ear, "such a fool policy as that, Wilfrid, would hurt me some. Don't forget what you owe me. I can lay your way for you in the political world as no one but a Yankee bride could do. If you don't quit this fooling, there won't be any more of my greenbacks for you, and don't you forget it." "And then I didn't."

This resolution of McNeill's is of such importance that I might well be forgiven if I said nothing of any other in this letter, but I must refer, however briefly, to a debate on the statutory increases, which painfully illustrates the gross unfairness of the political system under which we live, and the improper use of power which is done in these inquiries.

Under the Civil Service act, clerks entering the service are entitled to a statutory increase of \$50 per annum. That was the legal contract which they made with the government when they sold their services to the public. Without any misconduct proved or alleged in the part of the clerks the government has chosen to break this contract, and tell the clerks in plain words "we won't give you the annual increase which was one of the terms of your hiring, and if you dare even to try to bring influence to bear to obtain it, we will kick you out."

If this were all this would be bad enough. What would the courts say if I hired a gardener on similar terms and treated him as the government has treated the sons of a large number of excellent native born Canadians? But it is not all.

The inquisitor Foster had been burrowing into the estimates for some time, when his sharp voice suddenly called "halt, I want some explanations," and the next moment he was on his legs wanting to know why amongst eighteen clerks in one department, three got the increase (one getting four times the increase) and the others did not. The information was that the government considered that the three had "faithfully discharged their duties and deserved it." The government would not say that the others had not faithfully discharged their duties or explain why they did not deserve it, but the net outcome of the whole matter was this: The late government considered these increases obligatory, and gave them to all who faithfully did their duty. The present government considers it has a right to break its contract with those who are at its mercy, but reserves to itself a right to use its discretion and grant these increases to its special favorites, without condescending to explain to the country why it does this.

A travelling inquiry into the history of the favored one would be interesting, but in any case this abrogation of the law of the land and substitution for it of the autocratic will of a political party is undoubtedly as Mr. McNeill said, "a crying scandal" and one which must do much to further weaken that greatest of the machines of state, the civil service.

We are becoming as rotten with party politics as the United States.

CLIVE PHILLIPS-WOLFE.

The Problem Solved!

THE NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY TESTED

Results of the Test in Various Forms of Dyspepsia.

Chronic indigestion or dyspepsia, while a very common trouble, have for some time been looked upon by able physicians as a very serious thing, and that no time should be lost in treating it properly at the start, because recent researches have shown that the most serious, fatal and incurable diseases have their origin in simple dyspepsia or indigestion.

Diabetes is simply one form of indigestion, the sugar and starch food not being assimilated by the digestive organs. In Bright's Disease the albumen is not properly assimilated.

While consumption and dyspepsia are twin diseases, and it is beyond question that dyspepsia makes a fertile soil for the seeds of consumption.

But the trouble has been to find a remedy that could be depended upon to cure dyspepsia, as it is notoriously obstinate and difficult to cure.

This has been the question which has puzzled physicians and dyspeptics alike, until the question was solved three years ago by the appearance of the new dyspepsia cure in the medical world known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which, it was claimed, was certain, reliable cure for every form of stomach troubles.

Physicians, however, would not accept such statements without first giving the new remedy many tests and carefully observing results.

For three years the remedy has been thoroughly tested in every section of the country, and with surprising and satisfactory results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can honestly be claimed to be a specific, a radical lasting cure for indigestion in the various forms of acid dyspepsia or sour stomach, gas or wind on the stomach, too much bile, undue fullness or depression after eating and similar symptoms resulting from disordered digestion. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were not placed before the public until this three years' trial left no doubt as to their value and they have recently been placed in the trade and retail drug stores at the nominal price of 50 cents per package.

No false claims are made for the remedy. It will not cure rheumatism, pneumonia, typhoid fever, nor anything but just what it is claimed to cure, and that is every form of stomach trouble.

No dieting is necessary. Good wholesome food of any kind and you may rest assured that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest it.

Druggists claim for it that it is a pleasure to recommend it to dyspeptics, because it gives such universal satisfaction.

Little book on stomach diseases sent free by addressing P. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

MARINE NOTES.

The Pacific Coast liners are now carrying partial coal cargoes South owing, it is said, to a shortage in other lines of freight.

The Japanese warship Hiyee left yesterday morning for Seattle. She may return to Victoria for the Queen's Birthday.

TEXADA LIVELY.

Getting Ore Ready for the Smelter in Course of Erection.

The steamer Claycoquet returned last evening from Texada Island. Capt. Magnusson says the "Mineral Island" at present presents a very lively appearance. A large amount of ore is being roasted in preparation for treatment at the smelter now being erected by the Andlun Company. Work on the smelter is proceeding apace and to-day the Claycoquet will take up a cargo of fire bricks and fire clay for the blast furnaces. Both the Queen Bess and Cornell mines are looking well and the Captain brought a particularly pretty sample of ore taken from the 270 foot level of the first named property. An excursion from Victoria to Texada is spoken of for a week from Saturday.

DISEASE AND DISEASE GERMS.

Quick cure-calls are being put on the market nearly every day which are credited with the power to kill disease germs. Even if these so-called wonder-cures do give relief to them, it would be a long, weakening, uncertain process. The only sure way to withstand disease and kill the disease germs is to keep your system and your system healthy. Abbey's Effervescent Salt will do this. It is an account of its power to build up strong systems and make pure, rich blood that it can prevent and cure disease.

You need Abbey's Effervescent Salt now more than at any other season of the year. There is more disease germs in the air in the melting spring time than at any other season, and you must be strong and healthful to withstand their attack.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is not for any special season or any special climate. It gives quick relief to all who take it, and will give you all-the-year-round health. Get a small-sized bottle and give it a trial—you'll find you'll feel better and work better. Get it to-day. All druggists sell it. Large bottles, 60 cts.; trial size, 25 cts.

The Canada Lancet's statement: "There is no doubt but that the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will be a preventive and aid in warding off the attacks of disease."

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1898.

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C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

Dyea Skagway Wrangle

As follows, viz:

"DANUBE" May 3, 17, 31.

"TEES" May 10, 24.

AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M. And from Vancouver on Following days. For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

FOR VICTORIA.

THE BRITISH BARK

WATERLOO

(1976 Tons Register.)

From London and Liverpool, will receive general cargo for this port at 20s. per ton. She will close on the following dates:

LONDON : 15th April

LIVERPOOL : 15th May

and put to sea immediately thereafter.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

76 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Leave daily 8:00 p.m. CITY OF KINGSTON 7:15 p.m.

Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.

J. H. ROGERS, Agent.

The V.V.T. Co's

STEAMER

"ALPHA"

Will leave Spratt's wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, and WRANGLE,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10th.

And from VANCOUVER at 12 noon on following day.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 36 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.

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J. D. WARREN, Manager.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

2 Daily Transcontinental Trains 2

QUICK TIME. ELEGANT SERVICE. REASONABLE RATES.

Puget Sound Steamers--Victoria Route.

GEO. E. STARR.

8:00 p.m. Lv. Victoria... Arr. 2:30 p.m.

1:30 p.m. Lv. Port Townsend... Arr. 12:30 p.m.

2:30 a.m. Lv. Seattle... Arr. 10:05 a.m.

4:15 a.m. Lv. Tacoma... Arr. 12:00 p.m.

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt.

Adolph building, Government street, Victoria, B. C.

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The Boscowitz Steamship Co.

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The Str. B. Boscowitz

The Colonist.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1890.
Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
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No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

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...OF...
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VICTORIA AS A DISTRIBUTING POINT.

One of the strong arguments in favor of a direct railway service from Victoria to the Mainland is that it will promote the interests of this city as a distributing point. The growth and progress of Southern British Columbia are steady and rapid, making the present no test for the future internal commerce that will be carried on. The competition of Eastern wholesalers must always be reckoned on, to a greater or less extent, but Victoria's merchants have already demonstrated their ability to hold their own with them, notwithstanding the handicap of an interrupted means of communication. To maintain the position which the city has gained and to increase its hold upon the trade of the interior at least in proportion to the increase of that trade, it is necessary to have better communication with the Mainland than can be afforded by such steamers as now, or as have at any time been in use here. What Victoria merchants require is a train at their door, which will convey their goods without change of cars to any part of the Province reached by rail.

Without desiring to detract in the least from any other scheme that has been or may be proposed, it may be fairly claimed that the interests of the city as a distributing point will be better served by a connection with Vancouver than in any other way. Some people contend that the best plan would be to build to some point outside of Vancouver, say at English Bluff, and there provide connection with the Canadian Pacific, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. This looks attractive, but we submit that it is not a business proposal. Men are not going to put money into the maintenance of a ferry service, even if it were given to them for nothing, that does not connect with anything. They will seek such a terminal as is in a position already to give business. Moreover, there is no reason to suppose that Vancouver will not furnish all the connection with the continental railways that can be looked for at any other point on the British seaboard. The Canadian Pacific must be recognized as the chief factor in transportation in Southern British Columbia, and the effort of the people of Victoria ought to be to establish such connection with that line as will make this city its actual terminus. When other transcontinental railways seek to utilize such a connection doubtless there will readily be found a means of giving it to them. We must connect with some railway, no matter where the proposed ferry terminates.

The benefits likely to accrue to Victoria from having its facilities as a distributing point improved are more immediate than those which will follow from placing it in the forefront as a competing terminal point for ocean commerce, and being more immediate they appeal to business men more directly. They will not be nearly so important, in the long run, but even with respect to the latter, there is no comparison between a connection with the Canadian railway system and any other that can be suggested.

In view of the growing trade of the North such a connection will be of the greatest value. It will place the city upon precisely the same footing as Vancouver. In the matter of freight and passenger rates from the East, it is so situated now, but the break necessary for a transfer from a train to the steamer is a handicap, which everyone recognizes. This will be wholly removed when the train, instead of stopping at Vancouver, continues on its course across the Gulf and thence on to Victoria. Our city will then be both the terminus of the transcontinental railway and the starting point of the Northern steamship service, which will be a matter of material advantage in securing business. When

we secure railway extension to the north end of the island this advantage will be even greater.

IT IS PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Mr. Joseph Martin, Attorney-General of British Columbia, has been good enough to inform Colonist readers that it is none of their business whether he continues to act as Mr. Ludgate's counsel in the Deadman's Island affair, or if he intends to resign his position as Attorney-General. He makes this statement with characteristic profanity. Mr. Martin's replies were given to a Colonist reporter, but he knew perfectly well that the reporter did not ask out of curiosity, and that the information was sought for that portion of the public which reads the Colonist. We submit that the matters referred to are very much the business of the Colonist and the Colonist readers. Mr. Martin is their hired man. He is paid a certain salary to attend to the public business in the capacity of chief advisor of the Lieutenant Governor, and the readers of the Colonist are among his paymasters.

Owing to action taken by the Government, of which Mr. Martin is a member, a question has arisen between that government and Mr. Martin's private client, Mr. Ludgate. It is very natural that the public should desire to know if he proposes to oppose the claim which his colleagues have advanced on behalf of the province. We have made it as sufficiently plain that we make no exception to an attorney-general accepting a retainer from a private client on private business. The tenure of office in Canada is not so secure that a lawyer ought to be asked to surrender his private clientage when accepting a portfolio. But the case of Mr. Ludgate is not a private one. It is not a case between private citizens, in which there could be no reason to suppose the province would be concerned. On the contrary, it is a case in which the Federal Government and a provincial municipality were concerned on the very face of facts. It was a case where there was almost certain from the very outset to be a conflict, which might call for the intervention of the Crown officers of this province. A half hour's investigation would have shown Mr. Martin that the province had a possible interest in the island. Under such circumstances his acceptance of a retainer from Mr. Ludgate cannot be justified by the most lenient view of official responsibility.

Surely under such conditions the public has a right to be informed of Mr. Martin's intentions. Surely the province has a right to know if its attorney-general proposes to resist its claims as he has resisted the claims of the city of Vancouver. Surely it is right for the public to be informed if their attorney-general, having incapacitated himself from acting for the province, proposes to continue to hold office. Yet Mr. Martin refuses the information, and refuses it in a profane and vulgar manner. The language employed by Mr. Martin is an additional illustration of his utter unfitness for official position of any kind. For a public official to give such a reply to a public journal on a public question is to write himself down a ruffian. It is in perfect keeping with his attack upon Mr. Price Ellison last winter, and shows him to be unfit for intercourse with gentlemen, although we regret to say that this is no late discovery.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley in his letter reprinted to-day sets out in full a resolution introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. McNeil, and enlarges upon it as an important plank in the Conservative platform. The subject matter of the resolution is of very great interest. It is somewhat extraordinary that Sir Wilfrid Laurier omitted to take advantage of the notable trend of opinion in Great Britain in the direction mentioned in Mr. McNeil's resolution. He seems, indeed, to have been rather more concerned in doing a little speculative work in connection with the Jubilee than in advancing the commercial interest of either Canada or the Mother Country. He gave the Empire a phrase and got in exchange a knight-hood.

If it is possible to present a preferential trade arrangement between the Mother Country and the Colonies as a definite scheme, it will attract the people of Canada as nothing else will. No party opposing it could carry a single constituency. While it is self-evident that any such line of policy can only be successful through the co-operation of the British government, it will undoubtedly be a wise and popular move for the Conservative party to identify itself with it at the outset, and to hold the Liberals responsible for their failure to take advantage of the set of opinion in that direction in England.

PASSING COMMENT.

Nelson was never more hopeful than to-day, remarks the Miner of that city. And why not, may we ask? Is not Nelson a fine business and mining centre?

The Revelstoke Herald says that many Americans are moving into Alberta, being attracted by its genial climate. If climate is an object, these immigrants might come further and do better.

The Kootenay Mail hopes that the C. P. R. will get in at once and "prepare to buck" the American smelter trust that is reaching out to control all the mines of the continent. So say we all of us.

The Portland Telegram draws attention to the fact that the United States

has been at war for nearly a year. This is one of the longest of modern wars, although it is true that it has not been with one country continuously.

The Globe sympathizes with James Bay bridge because the latter has to undergo another inspection. The much inspected structure in the opinion of the last city council had already outlived its usefulness and safety, but in the opinion of the present one seems to have "achieved a blessed and glorious immortality."

Prosperity in a thousand forms is here, remarks the Montreal Star, referring to the general condition of Canada. This is happily quite true. The country is in a condition of prosperity, and its enjoyment of such an excellent condition of things is due to causes which fortunately the mixers and muddlers of politics cannot materially interfere with.

The Rossland Miner looks for a real estate boom, and as a starter in that direction incidentally mentions that the population of the city will be 18,000 within two years. That means very rapid growth, even for a British Columbia mining town; but the possibilities of Rossland are great. They will not be lessened by the defeat of the Miner's efforts to secure the construction of railways that will draw the trade of Kootenay to United States cities and carry ore to United States smelters.

The Times endeavors to defend the federal government from the strong arraignment of Senator Macdonald by claiming that they have had such a tremendous amount of detail to look after that they could not really find time to do justice to British Columbia. This is an odd excuse, but it has the advantage of being a very elastic one. It can be made to stretch out to cover all eternity. According to the Times, British Columbia may look for decent treatment when the government gets through with the details of administration. This will only be when they go out of office. Perhaps this is what our contemporary means. If so, we will not dispute the proposition.

And now Spain is putting in a claim for a land concession from poor China. "To this complexion has it come at last."

Rhodes says he is going on with his Cape-Cairo railway. What Rhodes says generally goes.

Conditions in Cuba are growing so bad that there will soon be an excuse for some other power to interfere for humanity's sake, and a good real estate subsidy.

The government is about to take power to control to some extent the location of railway stations in new localities, with the object of preventing discrimination against townships.

We give some interesting shipping statistics elsewhere in to-day's paper. They place Victoria and British Columbia in a splendid position as compared with other parts of the Dominion.

Mr. Fielding claims a surplus of nearly five millions. Mr. Fielding ought to raise his book-keeper's salary. But if he paid it out of the surplus that official would not be much better off.

The claims of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway for a subsidy have been presented to the government by an influential delegation. What measure of success was met with is not reported.

Senator Macdonald's remarks on fair play to British Columbia are published in this morning's Colonist, also Senator Mills' reply, which was singularly unbusiness-like. Senator Templeman said—nil.

A correspondent of a city paper complains of the failure of street car conductors to wait for passengers. We do not know anything about the merits of this particular case, but we can tell the tram car company that they would pick up a good many more fares in a day if their conductors were instructed to keep a sharp lookout at all corners for passengers, why may not have been able to get to the crossing in time to stop the car.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and rollover all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

As they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all quick head

ACHE
Is the base of so many ills that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make no dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In violent cases take five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

"VOX POPULI"
Is a mighty factor. Do you know what the popular opinion of.
HONDI
Pure Ceylon Tea is?
"That no better value has ever been given in packet teas, and that none have ever possessed the flavor and aroma of HONDI."


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HOTELS, SCHOOLS, LODGE ROOMS, PUBLIC HALLS, CLUB HOUSES, STORES, CHURCHES and PRIVATE RESIDENCES
can all be appropriately decorated with Pedlar's Steel Ceiling, not a substitute but superior to lath and plaster, will not crack and fall off, absolutely fire-proof, handsome in appearance. Estimates furnished on receipt of plans.

Pedlar Metal Roofing Co.
OSHAWA, CANADA.

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Mining Engineers, Assayers, and Chemists.
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Next door Driford Hotel.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS, ENGINEER
Is prepared to supply and erect in working order
Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery by the best makers. Hand, power and diamond rock drills a specialty. Office, No. 14 Board of Trade Bldg. Victoria. P.O. Box 641.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We wish to take this opportunity of thanking our many customers and friends for their patronage, and of informing them and the public generally that we have opened up at 84 Yates street, next to the fire hall, where we are prepared to supply their wants with everything in the bakery line, from a bride's cake to a ginger nut, and we trust that by giving strict attention to business and by serving first-class goods we will continue to merit their confidence and support as in the past.
Note the address:
McMILLAN BROTHERS,
84 Yates Street, between Broad and Douglas.

Ask your Grocer for
EDDY'S
"EAGLE" Parlor Matches 200's
"EAGLE" " 100's
"VICTORIA" " 65's
"LITTLE COMET" Parlor Matches
The Finest in the World!
NO BRIMSTONE
The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited,
HULL, P. Q.

JEWELRY
Watches, Clocks and Silverware
Can be bought at Stoddart's at prices (considering quality) quite as cheap as the Eastern houses advertise their goods. The customer in buying here will save freight, and if the goods are found not satisfactory can obtain an exchange easier than sending goods back to Toronto, etc.
FEW OF OUR PRICES
Waltham Watches from.....\$ 5.00
Elgin Watches from.....5.00
In Solid Silver Cases.....5.00
Gents' Solid Gold Watches from.....25.00
Ladies' Solid Gold Watches from.....15.00
JEWELRY AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.
Diamonds set in Solid Gold Scarf Pins from.....2.00
Solid Gold Rings from.....1.00
The Handsomest Lady's Gold Ring ever sold for.....2.00
STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE,
68-69 1/2 YATES STREET.
Cash purchaser of Nugget Gold to any amount.

B.C. Pottery Co. Ltd.
22 1/2 Pandora St., Victoria
Manufacturers of...
Sewer Pipe and Connections, Fire Bricks, Pressed Bricks, Flower Pots &c

The GRANVILLE SCHOOL
1175 Haro St., Vancouver
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS
Mademoiselle Kern, Principal
The Midsummer Term will begin April 10th. Prospectus on application.

MINES and PROSPECTS
Examined and Reported on.
D. R. IRVINE for 12 years officer of H.M. Geological Survey, Scotland. Office at Swinerton and 6 years mining & Oddy, Victoria. B.C. experience in B. C.

Money to Loan...
...On Improved Real Estate Secured by First Mortgage.
SWINERTON & ODDY,
106 Govt St. Victoria.

KODAKS
You have got your bicycle—now you want a Kodak. We have them. "Eastman" make from
\$3.00 TO \$37.50

John Barnsley & Co.,
119 Government St.

OAK HALL....
SUITS to SUIT
ALL SIZES AND SHAPES
We have Young Men's, Slender Men's, Ordinary Men's, Stout Men's, Boys' and Youths
Men's Good, Serviceable Blue Serge Suit, lined throughout, \$4.
Men's Tweed Suits, \$5, \$6.50, \$7, \$8, \$10, up to \$20.

McCandless Bros., 37 Johnson Street

Patronize Home Industry!
Patriotic Citizens are recommended to give the goods of the following firms the preference when buying. Always insist on getting the Home-Made article, and keep your money in the Province

"Patronize Home Industry" by buying
B.C. BRAND HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON.
For Sale by all Grocers. **EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO., Packers.**

Whale Oil Soap.. and No. 7 Spray
(Resin Spray.)
— in any quantity at —
W. J. PENDRAY'S
Victoria, B. C.

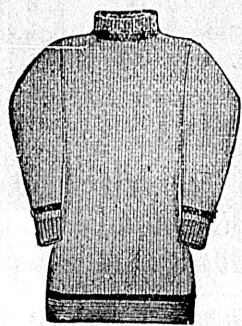
LENZ & LEISER
Manufacturers of Clothing at our Factory by WHITE LABOR.
Special Lines Arrived Suitable for the Klondyke and Atlin Trade.
9 and 11 YATES ST. VICTORIA

DAWSON AND ATLIN TRADERS:
Get Okell & Morris's Prices on.....
JAMS, CANDIES AND PICKLES,
Always Pure. Always Fresh. Always Ready Sellers.
Come to our Factory and get Prices. The Largest Factory in B. C.

ST. ALICE WATER
FROM
Harrison Hot Springs
PER
THORPE & CO., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
VICTORIA. - VANCOUVER NELSON.
Box 175 - Tel. 435.

SPENCER'S
NEW: CARPET: STORE
Another large addition to our selling space. We have taken the hall next door and are using it for Carpet Showroom. Entrance from the centre of store near Cloak Department. To get our customers acquainted with the new location, we will open the month's business with a special sale. In moving the stock we found quite a few patterns that we have had too long, no room to show them properly, and they haven't sold. These we have reduced in price, and will offer them Thursday and following days with a large stock of New Goods at Special Low Prices.

A FEW ITEMS.
6 pieces Tapestry Carpets, regular price 35c, Thursday, 20c.
5 pieces Madras Carpets, regular 50c, Thursday, 30c.
8 pieces Tapestry Carpet, regular 50c, Thursday, 35c.
18 pieces " regular 85c, Thursday, 60c.
23 pieces Best Tapestry carpet regular \$1.00 Thursday, 75c.
Body Brussels where patterns have got down to one roll or less regular \$1.35 and \$1.50 qualities Thursday, \$1.00 per yard.
Remnants, 3 to 19 yards, \$1 carpets for 50c., \$1.50 carpets for 75c,
23 Art Squares, various sizes, 6 ft by 7 ft 6 in to 12 by 15 ft. been with us too long, marked at half price.
11 large Hearth Rugs reason they haven't sold is that they are too good regular \$15 and \$18, Thursday, 8.75.
70 full sized Hearth Rugs special price 75c
36 small Doormats, regular 50c Thursday 25c.
36 small Doormats, regular 25c Thursday, 15c.
Floor Oilcloth, 25c sq yd, English Linoleums 65c sq yd, Linen Warp Japan Matting 20 cents per yard.



BICYCLE SUITS.
\$4. \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.00.
GOLF HOSE
50C. 75C. \$1.00, \$1.25.
BICYCLE CAPS, GLOVES, KNICKERS
20 Cases Just To Hand.
B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Glothers, Hatters and Outfitters
.. 97 JOHNSON STREET

FOR SALE.
The modern residence and five acres of land known as "BENTWOOD," situated on corner of Bilkade avenue and Cook St. For particulars apply to **HEISTERMAN & CO.,** 75 Govt St.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.

Smoke union-made cigars.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

If you have beauty,
I will take it—
If you have none
I will make it.
Savannah, Photo.

McClary's famous steel ranges and stoves at Clark & Pearson's.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Drink "Hondy," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Prof. Charles Gartner, B. A.—Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio 85 Five Sisters block.

The only practical repair men in Victoria—Onions & Plimley, 42 and 44 Broad street. Sole agents for Hartford and Durham Tires.

The largest stock of fishing tackle in the city just received direct from England at Henry Short & Sons', 72 Douglas street. Established 1802.

Croquet Sets—Large consignment just received. Four-ball set, \$1.35; six-ball, \$1.75. Also latest book upon "Rules of Croquet." Lally's lacrosse sticks. The Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

English Kensington Carpet Squares; good, strong and moderate in price. Weller Bros.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Japanese Mattings and Rugs direct from the Orient have been received by Weller Bros. Samples of matting sent to any place.

Not a Member.—Miss E. Lombard is not a member of the Young Ladies' Jubilee Minstrels as stated yesterday.

Clearing House.—The clearing house returns in this city for the week ending May 2 were \$740,225; balances, \$306,019.

Concert Postponed.—The promenade band concert in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home has been postponed until May 17, so as not to interfere with the St. John's church bazaar.

Dissolved Partnership.—The real estate and insurance firm of MacGregor & Richards has been dissolved and the business will be continued by P. G. Richards & Co. Ald. MacGregor will open an office on Government street.

The Vim Bicycle.—The very latest models; new prices. All kinds of repairing done at Clayton & Costin's, machinists, etc., 59, Broad street, Victoria.

"Mr. Dooley in Peace and War," the most humorous book of the day; forty thousand copies sold in the States since November, 1898. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

The Calgary flour exhibit was thronged by ladies all yesterday afternoon. Don't forget to call in when passing, and have a cup of tea and try the sweet bread made from Calgary flour. The Victoria Tea House is the place, corner of Tronca avenue and Government street.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Sacred Concert.—The concert to be given to-night at the R. E. church should prove a great attraction as there is a variety in the programme and the music especially in the second part is high class, being no less than a selection from Mendelssohn's favorite oratorio "Elijah." In the first part Miss Laura Loewen will sing "Abide with me," a com-

Perfect Bicycles

PERFECT IN NAME.
PERFECT IN DETAIL.

G. C. Hinton & Co.

62 Government Street.

Contes acted as pallbearers. The remains were interred in Ross Bay cemetery.

Miss Armon's Recital.—Upwards of 500 of Victoria's musical population enjoyed the recital given at Philharmonic hall yesterday evening by Miss Lillian Armon and her musical entertainers—Miss Adams and Mr. Gideon Hicks—under the distinguished patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes. Miss Armon in her readings added to her already well-established reputation as an elocutionist, while her statue posings (with musical accompaniment) were a novel and acceptable innovation to a Victoria programme. Miss Adams' piano solos—"Le Campanella" (Liszt), and "The Little Bell" (Paganini)—were given with a great taste and expression, while the octave étude (Kowalski), received such an ovation that the pianist was practically compelled to respond to the unanimous encore. Mr. Hicks both in his solos and in his duet with Miss Armon, was at his best—and this being said, no further need of praise could be bestowed.

Mr. Martin's Answer.—Pending a move on the part of the Dominion government there is nothing new in the Deadman's island tangle. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, through his deputy, holds possession and the details of the provincial claim of right have been communicated to the federal authorities. Upon the one pertinent point in the proceedings of most interest to the public an impressive silence is preserved. No one is prepared to say whether the Hon. Joseph Martin is at the present time acting in his private capacity as solicitor for Mr. Ludgate, or in his public role as Attorney-General for British Columbia. A columnist reporter was detailed yesterday to wait upon the honorable minister and request him to elucidate the situation. Two questions were asked of Hon. Mr. Martin: 1. Do you intend to act hereafter as Mr. Ludgate's solicitor in the Deadman's island matter? 2. Is it your intention to tender your resignation to the Lieut.-Governor? To the first of these questions Hon. Mr. Martin was pleased to reply: "It's none of the Colist's business," and to the second, ditto.

KINGSTON'S SUCCESSOR.

Report That the City of Seattle Will After All Be Chosen.

According to the officers of the steamship Utopia, which vessel brought some of the delayed freight from Tacoma and Seattle yesterday, the steamer City of Kingston on her return from the North, they say that such is the proposed plan talked of in steamship circles on the Sound, as though it had been definitely decided upon. The City of Seattle is now North and her withdrawal from the Skagway service has at different times been officially announced as not at all likely. Until her arrival it is said the George E. Starr will continue in service, the Utopia making possibly one more trip to help "clean up" the accumulated freight. The City of Seattle is very similar in design to the City of Kingston, having the one very satisfactory advantage of being faster. The Utopia had nearly 200 tons of freight on its in-trip yesterday and a large shipment of salmon going out.

RETURNING HOME.

Sealers Are Now Heading for Victoria—Hunting Season Over.

For the next week or so every wind that blows inward from sea will bring nearer home the fleet of twenty odd sealers which have hunted seal along the coast during the spring months. The "closed" season is now at hand, no more sealing being allowed by law from May 1st to August 1, and if vessels are not here in the course of a day it will be because of their remaining on the coast to fit out for cruises in Behring sea or of unfavorable weather on the return home. The Viva, Minnie and Enterprise are already here. Each report seal plentiful but have comparatively small catches themselves. The Minnie, Capt. Jacobsen, fared worse in this respect, having only 236 skins and the still greater misfortune of losing two men in San Juan harbor as previously reported. The Viva, Capt. McPhee, got 442 skins and the Enterprise, Capt. Anderson, 609. It was late yesterday afternoon when the latter arrived and she reported the Zillah May following her up the Straits with 539 skins. The Dora Sieverd will remain on the coast. She was left at Abousett with 380 skins. Others of the fleet are expected in early to-day.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Athenian passed up to Vancouver yesterday from San Francisco. The Quadra left for Comox yesterday and will be away some weeks on light-house and buoy duty in that vicinity. The owners of the steamer Amur have libeled the City of Seattle for \$50,000. The claim is brought on account of the Amur having picked the Seattle up in a disabled condition and towed her to Juneau.

MATTER FOR DOMINION.

Attorney-General Martin So Replies to the Anti-Pollatch Delegates.

Chief McKay of the Naas tribe of Indians, one of the delegates who asked Attorney-General Martin to enforce the law prohibiting pollatching, has received the following reply: "Victoria, B. C., May 1, 1899. Chief David McKay, Lak Katzap, Naas: Sir,—I listened to-day with great interest to what you had to say with regard to measures being taken to stop the pollatching on the Naas river. As I explained to you this matter is dealt with by section 114 of the Indian act, and it seems to me that it is the duty of the Indian department at Ottawa to enforce the law. I have written to the superintendent-general of Indian affairs at Ottawa, informing him that you have presented this matter to me, and urging upon him the desirability of instructing the Indian agent at Metlakatla, Mr. Todd, to take proceedings against those Indians who have violated the said law. I have every sympathy with you in your wish to have these evil practices put an end to, and will be glad to assist you in any way in my power. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) JOSEPH MARTIN, Attorney-General.

THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Poor Advertisement Mr. Semlin's Economy Gives the Province in London.

Mr. D. J. Munn, of New Westminster, who has just returned from a trip to the old country, has told one of his London experiences as reported in the Colonist. "On another occasion, desirous of having a peep at the office formerly occupied by the British Columbia agent-general, Mr. Munn was escorted thither by Mr. Robert

A PARASOL SCOOP.

41 MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK

Lot A, 12 at 75 cents each.
Lot B, 8 at \$1.00 each.
Lot C, 8 at \$1.25 each.
Lot D, 13 at \$1.50 each.

The White House. & Henry Young & Co.

Pemberton & Son,

...45 FORT STREET, Victoria, B. C.

The Following Properties for Sale on Very Easy Terms
Two lots on Park road, at the entrance to the park.....\$1,000
One large lot on Fifth street.....700
One lot on the corner of Chisholm Bay and Foul Bay roads.....200
Three lots, the corner of Dallas road and South Turner street, facing the sea
Four lots, fronting on Oak Bay avenue (each).....200
Lots at the corner of Vancouver and Beechey streets—a very good residential
Nearly one of a half acres on Rockland avenue—a magnificent site for a house.....2,500
Half an acre on Earl street—all splendid land.....200
One corner lot on Kane street.....1,300
Several lots on Toronto, Powell and Michigan streets (from).....2,500
One and a half acres on Old Esquimalt road.....900
16-foot lot on Government street, adjoining Bank of Montreal.....

Ward, and they enquired, innocently of the janitor if the agent-general was in. "Who, Mr. Vernon?" asked the man. "No, British Columbia is all broke up; I believe they have moved down town somewhere where they sell real estate!" "This, Mr. Munn thinks may be the answer given to many other inquirers, in which case no good is done the Province; and he is convinced that now, more than ever before, the Province should have an agent-general with an office to himself, and in a better locality than the other one, which he says, is neither in the heart of the business portion nor near the agencies of all the other colonies."

WHAT WOULD THEY DO?

From the Montreal Star.
Did it ever occur to the casual reader that if the same conditions existed under a Conservative administration that prevail to-day under Grit rule, how strangely different would be the attitude of the men who have for years claimed a monopoly of all the virtues for the Liberalism they represent?

If the Conservatives had spent during the past year \$38,822,525 in ordinary government expenditure—which is the sum the Liberals managed to squander—what would Sir Richard Cartwright have said? Would he have denounced the unprecedented extravagance, or smilingly approved of the two million dollar increase since 1896?

If the Conservatives had increased the national debt from \$258,497,432 in 1896 to \$263,056,398 in 1898, as the Liberals succeeded in doing, what would Mr. Fielding have claimed?

If the Yukon scandals had occurred under a Conservative government, instead of while the Liberals were in power, how many hours would Mr. Clifford Sifton have taken to defend the culprits?

If the prohibitionists had been humbugged and deceived by Sir Charles Tupper, as they were by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, would Mr. Sydney Fisher have been so sweetly apologetic and presented such a humiliating spectacle as he does? If a Conservative cabinet minister had made the public boast of reckless expenditure that Mr. Tarte has—would Mr. McMillen's resonant voice have been restrained from harsh criticisms as it is to-day?

If the Listers and Choquettes and Ycos and Mowats and Langeliens had been any members of parliament when accepting snug government berths, instead of strong upholders of the Liberal faith, what would Mr. Mulock have done that he isn't doing now?

If the present tariff had been framed by the Conservatives instead of the Liberals—would Sir Wilfrid's Cobden medal be flaunted more prominently than it is now?

If the late government had dilly-dallied with the proposed Atlantic service as the present one has, what would have become of poor Mr. Dobell?

If the Conservatives had proposed to "reform" the Senate—how many approving resolutions would have been passed by the Hardys, the Murphys and the Greenways?

If contracts were given without public tender and mining rights without competition to political favorites by the Conservatives, as they are by the Liberals—would the Caseys, the McMillans, the Frasers and the other lieutenants have remained as dumb and speechless as they now are?

If Conservative cabinet ministers had interfered so persistently in provincial elections as Mr. Blair does, and used the patronage of their departments as he did in New Brunswick—would there have been a clamor from the Liberals, or the tacit approval they now give?

Will Grit orators and Grit writers R. S. V. P.?

ITCHING PILES.

False modesty causes many people to endure in silence the greatest misery imaginable from itching piles. One application of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment will soothe and ease the itching; one box will completely cure the worst case of blind, itching, bleeding or protruding piles. You have no risk to run, for Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is guaranteed to cure piles.

COLUMBIA, CLEVELAND and RESGENT BICYCLES

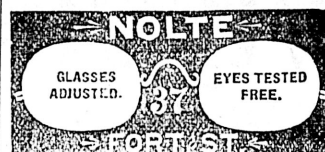
Are the best value in the City....

Prices low and easy terms of payment, with liberal discount for cash.
You get a Premium, valued from \$1.00 to \$10.00, with each and every wheel.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

AGENTS,

No 60 Government Street.



Bread and Health....

What is more important than that the bread you eat should be pure, fresh and healthful? Our bread is beyond question in these things, while the price is no higher than others charge you for the inferior kind—5 cents loaf.

D. R. POTTINGER'S
Ideal Provision Store 72 Yates Street
bet Government and Broad

Boys' Blouses, 50 Cents.

Just 28 boys' blouses of superior quality, thoroughly well made of good fast-color English cottons; neat navy blue and white stripes; nicely made and shaped, with medium width circular sailor collars; 4-hole buttoned; elastic waist band, and the price is but 50 cents.

W. G. Cameron

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 55 Johnson St.



We carry the largest and most complete stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the city. Prices the lowest. New address:

93 Government Street

Opp. Old Post Office.

LAKESIDE HOTEL,

Cowichan Lake.

Summer resort of the Island. Noted for fly fishing. Stage leaves Duncan, E. & N. railway, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Special tickets will be issued by E. & N. railway for Cowichan Lake, good for 15 days, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—\$5 return.

PRICE BROS., Props.

GET YOUR BICYCLES OVERHAULED, CLEANED and ENAMELLED.

BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

At the I.X.L. CYCLERY

61 Yates Street, Opp. Fire Hall.

"I dreamed there would be spring no more—
That Nature's ancient power was lost."

Most of us have felt this year very much like Tennyson in his dream. But at last we are led to believe that Spring is really here, and venture to suggest the purchasing of suitable garments for the month of May. The tendency this season is to white and in this particular we are well-prepared to supply the demand.

Just Now We...
Are Showing

A Magnificent Assortment of White Pique Suits and Separate Skirts and White Pique Blouses while our display in all departments this season surpasses all past high records. Don't take our word for it, but call and see.

THE WESTSIDE,
April 30, '99

The Hatcheson Co., Ltd.

Men's Suits,

Tailor Finish,

Specially Selected Patterns

\$5.50 to \$18.00

Boys' Covert Overcoats

New HATS and CAPS.

W. & J. WILSON 83 Government St
VICTORIA, B. C.

AVOID SPRING FEVER

General Debility, Malaria, Wasting Diseases.

Now's the Time

TRY

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

The Ideal French Tonic,
FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863. Endorsed by Medical Faculty.

immediate lasting efficacious agreeable
Hudson's Bay Co., Agents.

MANTELS, GRATES, and TILES,

Complete Fireplace Outfits in Latest Designs always on hand. An inspection invited. Call and see them at cor. Langley and Courtney sts. Near Post Office.

Agent for—

LUXFER PRISMS.

W. J. ANDERSON

THE NEW SPRING STYLES

Are Ready for your inspection.

Give us a call.

Creighton & Co.,

18 BROAD STREET,
Opposite Driford

The Tailors.

THE LATEST



Bicycle Suits,
Bicycle Stockings,
and Bicycle Caps.

ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 Yates St. Corner Broad

Arrived To-Day by Rail.

CHAMPAGNE

G. H. Mumm's "Extra Dry" In pints and quarts

.....Genuine as used in the Markets of Great Britain.

"Pommery Sec" In pints and quarts

Moet & Chandon's "Dry Imperial"

In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LIQUEURS

Marie Brizard and

A Full Assortment. ...Roger of Bordeaux.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

British Columbia's Claim for Justice.

A Convincing Argument of Figures of Her Tonnage, Imports, Exports, Inland, Post Office and Fishery Revenue by Senator Macdonald.

But Flippantly and Vaguely Replied to by the Minister of Justice, Who Is Handled Well by Sir Mackenzie

Bowell.

The Pacific Province's Gigantic Strides in Commercial and Shipping Importance in Two Years Clearly and Concisely Set Forth.

Following is the discussion on the question raised in the Senate by Senator Macdonald, of this city, demanding fair treatment for British Columbia at the hands of the Dominion government: Hon. Mr. Macdonald rose to call attention to the increasing commerce and revenue of British Columbia as set forth in the following comparative statement taken from the Trade and Navigation returns for the year ending June 30, 1898, and ask if the government intend making an expenditure this year on necessary public works, mensurate to the needs of the country and to the large revenue produced; and whether it is the intention to give that province such representation in the government of the Dominion as it is justly entitled to from its geographical position and its expanding commercial importance:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Tonnage.
British and Foreign Ships—Inwards and Outwards.	
Victoria	1,014,672
Vancouver	825,573
Nanaimo	717,110
Comox	246,520
	3,713,884
Quebec	\$ 1,090,312
Montreal	2,181,148
	\$ 3,247,460
Hallifax	\$ 1,239,478
Yarmouth	180,137
North Sydney	314,476
Sydney	181,930
	\$ 2,116,021

IMPORTS.

	Tons.
British Columbia, 1896	\$ 5,506,238
do 1898	8,090,263
Nova Scotia, 1896	\$ 8,336,820
do 1898	6,949,216
New Brunswick, 1896	\$ 5,490,648
do 1898	4,925,092
British Columbia, 1896	\$10,576,551
do 1898	16,919,717
Nova Scotia, 1896	\$10,909,109
do 1898	10,930,536
New Brunswick, 1896	\$ 7,907,911
do 1898	11,106,218

CUSTOMS DUTY.

British Columbia, 1896	\$ 1,306,738
do 1898	2,213,503
British Columbia, 1896	\$ 294,483
do 1898	423,702

INLAND REVENUE.

British Columbia, 1896	\$ 156,882
Commission on money orders	9,000
	\$ 165,882
British Columbia, 1898	\$ 257,282
Commission on money orders	11,839
	\$ 269,121

FISHERY REVENUE.

British Columbia, 1896	\$ 26,410
do 1898	47,894

RECAPITULATION.

British Columbia—Revenue, 1896	Tons.
Customs duty	\$ 1,306,738
Inland revenue	257,282
Post office revenues	166,482
Fishery revenue	26,410
	\$ 1,756,912
Revenues, 1898	
Customs duty	\$ 2,213,503
Inland revenue	423,702
Post office revenue	269,121
Fishery revenue	47,894
	\$ 2,954,220
Chinese tax	\$ 81,152
	\$ 3,035,372
Increase in two years	\$ 1,241,460

He said: The necessity does not arise for the representatives of any other province doing what I am now doing—placing before this house, "be government and the country, the position and progress of the province from which I come, for the reason that every other province is represented in the government by cabinet ministers, who being in the inner circle where the good things are apportioned, look after the interests of their own province.

It is not possible, taking human nature into account, that a province so unrepresented will receive fair and adequate treatment, or its legitimate rights, the rights of a revenue-producing province to a fair share of public expenditure. The right of representation in the government of the country is denied to British Columbia because our voting power is not strong enough to insist on our rights; but a just and benign government should not keep a progressive province under a great disadvantage. The three maritime provinces on the Atlantic coast have four ministers in the cabinet, and the volume of commerce and the revenue contributed by those provinces are not larger than that of British Columbia, with not even one minister. I believe I am correct in stating that the revenue of British Columbia with a population of 150,000, for the year 1898, is equal to that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with a population of about 700,000. I will be told in this connection that these provinces export largely duty-paid goods from Quebec and Ontario. So does British Columbia; to what extent I do not know. I have placed a comparative statement on the order paper, as being the most accurate way of showing what progress we have made.

The honorable gentlemen who were in

this house at the time the province entered the federation, and are still here, will I am sure, feel gratified at the continuous upward strides we have made. At that time our imports and exports and revenue were insignificant. To-day we stand in the proud position of being third in commercial importance, and as a revenue-producing province. The members of the government should feel gratified at this position, and also should feel that any encouragement given this province will be repaid tenfold. In asking for public expenditure I may be told we gave \$3,000,000 to build the Crow's Nest Pass railway. That road is partly in the Northwest, and as much for the whole Dominion as for British Columbia. The share of British Columbia of the three millions Crow's Nest railway grant is about \$600,000. Estimating our population at 150,000, the annual interest would be \$3,150. It is also said and thought by some persons that the cost of building the Canadian Pacific railway through British Columbia might fairly be charged to that province, but such an idea is entirely fallacious. That railway is a national and interprovincial work for the benefit of the whole Dominion. Estimating the cost of this work to be fifty-six millions, the cost per head of the population would be \$11.20, and to the 150,000 population of British Columbia the capital would be \$1,680,000, and the annual interest would be \$58,800. The total amount chargeable to us for these two railways is \$61,650 for interest. Honorable gentlemen will see that these amounts, taken together, are small compared with our contributions to the Dominion treasury.

Mr. Macdonald then put his question. Hon. Mr. Boulton—The question of my honorable colleague from British Columbia has brought before the house is one, I think, of considerable importance, and one I should not like to let pass without expressing my views upon it. British Columbia is a part of export to the outside world in the way that Quebec is, or any of our ports are. Now, the province of Manitoba is an inland province, and cannot show exports and imports to the same extent, or from the same standpoint. That is a question that is often brought up, and has never been fairly discussed. The government do not wish to tackle it, but the evidence of prosperity that the honorable member from British Columbia brought before this house is a matter of very great congratulation indeed. It is a matter of very great congratulation indeed that they have so increased. His complaint that the province of British Columbia has not a representative in the cabinet is, under our system of government, hardly a proper one, because I do not see how we can alter the system of representation by population. While these revenues have increased in the way shown, the population is only small in proportion to the rest of Canada. Our western population is now, I suppose, taking the Northwest territories, Manitoba and British Columbia, close upon half a million of people, and naturally, as the population increases in those countries, the representation in one form or another must necessarily increase, although I see in the province of British Columbia that a local law has been passed to exclude a certain class of immigration—and it is very questionable whether that action has been a wise one or not, or whether such exclusion is constitutional from a national standpoint. So far from desiring to increase their strength by admitting an industrial population, so far as that law is concerned, it is evidence to the contrary.

Hon. Mr. Mills—I have been unable, although I suppose it is due to my own want of intellectual acuteness, to trace the connection between the speech of the honorable member from Marquette and the inquiry which the honorable gentleman from British Columbia has put to myself and my colleagues. I could not help remembering a funeral sermon that I heard delivered a great many years ago that occupied a good deal more time perhaps than it ought, and an old gentleman, who was intensely interested in the Oregon question at the time pending between the United States and Great Britain, said we have listened to this gentleman for an hour and a half talking to us most earnestly, and he has not said a word about the question in which we are all interested—the Oregon question. Now, my honorable friend has spoken of a subject in which I think we are interested, and which does not happen to be strictly pertinent to the question which the honorable member from British Columbia brought before the house; but I do not exactly understand the position of the honorable gentleman who is making this inquiry, nor do I strictly see the relevancy of the question and the observations which he has addressed to this house on the present occasion. My honorable friend complains that the British Columbia people are not represented in the present administration. My honorable friend thinks the British Columbia government is one in which neither the British Columbia people nor any others ought to have any confidence.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.)—I did not say so.

Hon. Mr. Mills—Why should he desire that some British Columbia representative in parliament should have the evil fortune of being a member of this administration? My honorable friend does not wish ill to any one, and yet if he is correct in his view of the administration, he certainly is wishing somebody ill when he desires that a member returned to the House of Commons from British Columbia, or any gentleman who sits in this house on behalf of that province, should become a member of the government. My honorable friend does not

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repudiate the doctrine that evil communications corrupt good manners. He does not suggest that we should take into the present administration a pure-minded man from British Columbia without having himself condemned by him as a member of the administration. I am inclined to think that, notwithstanding his disposition to be always against the present administration, he nevertheless has not so great a want of confidence in it as he has from time to time enunciated in this house. My honorable friend has spoken of the remarkable progress that British Columbia has made during the past two years, and has referred not only to the progress of British Columbia, but to the progress of several provinces on the Atlantic coast. The progress as indicated by the imports and exports of these provinces is very considerable. It has been a remarkable progress, such as the country has never exhibited before. That progress has taken place under the administration in which my honorable friend has no confidence.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.)—I did not say so.

Hon. Mr. Mills—What else has my honorable friend always said? Is the honorable gentleman prepared to declare that he has confidence in the present administration?

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.)—Yes, when it is right.

Hon. Mr. Mills—But the honorable gentleman thinks it is never right. There is another thing that I notice about the observations which the honorable gentleman addressed to the house. He says in effect that we are not spending money enough in British Columbia. I do not know how that may be; I thought we were spending pretty generously in every province of the Dominion, but my honorable friend will see that we proposed an expenditure last year in British Columbia which he fiercely fought, and therefore I am not at all sure, if we were to propose an expenditure in that province now, whether there is a single expenditure which we could make that would meet with his approbation.

Hon. Mr. Boulton—Did not the honorable minister say last year that that enterprise was not going to cost the country a penny?

Hon. Mr. Mills—I suppose while it would cost the country not a penny in money, the honorable gentleman would not say that the road would be built for nothing. If there was to be no public expenditure upon it, he would not say that the purchase of rails, the work done on the track, the building of embankments, the employment of labor and the consumption of food and clothing within the province of British Columbia did not mean anything to British Columbia. I need say nothing further on that question. My honorable friend who has interrupted me will understand that an expenditure may be one of vast importance to a country—may be one involving a very large sum of money in outlay, and yet after all not cost the public treasury anything. That was the position in which the case to which I refer stood. The honorable gentleman says, Why don't you give representation in the cabinet to British Columbia? I am not in a position to answer the honorable gentleman's question at this moment. I have no doubt British Columbia will obtain representation, but let me say to the honorable gentleman that I suppose if his wishes were met, and a member of the House of Commons was offered a seat in the cabinet, that he would abandon his place for the Columbia being in this house, would go back to British Columbia, and, after complaining that British Columbia was not represented, he would do his best to prevent her being represented, and defeat any one who might be offered the position. Does my honorable friend say he would not do that? Let me say further, the honorable gentleman has spoken of the very large imports in British Columbia. British Columbia is growing rapidly.

British Columbia is a prosperous province—quite as prosperous as any other province in the Dominion. I am sure I rejoice, as I hope every honorable gentleman in this house does, that British Columbia is making rapid progress, that it is growing in wealth and population; but my honorable friend has a curious way of counting what the benefits are that British Columbia has received, and I am perfectly sure that he would find very few in this house, whether from British Columbia or elsewhere, who would agree with the views he has expressed. He has referred to the Crow's Nest Pass railway as if only a small section of that were in British Columbia, and he undertakes to apportion out the advantages to be derived for all time to come in proportion to the population of the entire Dominion. I do not think my honorable friend from Prince Edward Island would be willing to admit that that road is of the same consequence to Prince Edward Island as it is to British Columbia, and that she should pay because she has a larger population perhaps at the moment than British Columbia, a larger sum towards the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. I do not think that is the rule which would be applied to the construction of public works in any part of the Dominion of Canada. I apprehend that the fair way to ascertain on the whole the value which public improvements are to any section of the Dominion is to look and see geographically in what section of the Dominion those improvements are being carried on, and while I hope the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway will be of the greatest value to British Columbia, in developing its resources and in securing to it an additional population, I at the same time maintain that it is of far greater consequence to British Columbia than it is to any other portion of the Dominion. Then my honorable friend has referred to the imports as though all the imports landed at Victoria or Vancouver would be imports for consumption at home. My honorable friend will not say that the tea imported from China and Japan, which are landed at Vancouver and Victoria to be transhipped eastward, are all confined to the province.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.)—No, they do not count at all in our figures. Those goods go through in bond and are not entered at the customs house at all, and are not taken into account.

Hon. Mr. Mills—The tonnage the honorable gentleman gives is 1,942,672 tons. Surely the goods imported, whether consumed in the province or brought further east, are included in that tonnage.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—That is simply the tonnage?

Hon. Mr. Mills—Yes. I may make a similar observation with regard to what the honorable gentleman has said with reference to the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. While the Canadian Pacific railway cost a great deal more in the mountainous country than in the prairie section, its estimated value to British Columbia and the Northwest Territories and all other portions of the Dominion is, on the whole, fairly determined by the cost of construction of each particular portion. That may not always measure the precise value, but it is the only way you have of estimating with any degree of approximation, and I think the honorable gentleman will see that, although at the present moment British Columbia is not represented in the government, it has not been neglected on account of that. British Columbia has a number of able and active members supporting the present government, who keep the administration constantly informed of the interests of the province. There has been a continuous effort to keep in touch with the people of British Columbia, and to ascertain as far as possible the wants of that province, and one thing is perfectly certain—that with the present representation from British Columbia supporting the administration, that support would not be long continued if the wishes of the province were disregarded. It is of consequence that the interest of every section of the Dominion should be carefully considered. All that, perhaps, it would be in the public interests to do for the time being cannot be undertaken because our resources and resources are limited. Those which are of the greatest consequence, having due regard to all portions of the Dominion, are those which must first be considered, but the progress which the honorable gentleman has given figures to show, has been so great within the past two years, and the progress is so certain that I have no doubt that all the wants of every section of the Dominion will at no distant day be fully considered. We have drawn to British Columbia a very large population by the variety and wealth of her mineral resources. We are having a large population invited to our Northwest Territories by its agricultural possibilities. We have a considerable population drawn to the older provinces by the resources in pulpwood and in agriculture, and I have no doubt whatever, with the careful consideration that is given to our immigration requirements, that Canada will during the next few years make a progress more rapid than

(Continued on page 7.)

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A Demand For Justice.

(Continued from Page 6.)

it has hitherto known in its history. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—It was not my intention to take part in this discussion, for many reasons. The same question has often been brought before this house, but the honorable gentleman who has just resumed his seat has attributed motives to the honorable gentleman from Victoria which are not at all justifiable. He insinuated that because the honorable gentleman was not a supporter of the present government, therefore he should not advocate the admission to the cabinet of a representative from British Columbia, or fear of the contamination which he might receive by association with the honorable gentleman who made that speech. If he had any recollection of the past history of the Senate and the action of the honorable gentleman from Victoria upon the question which is now being discussed, he would not have attributed to him such motives. Ever since the late session was allowed to pass, while I was in the government, without a demand being made by the honorable gentleman who has made this claim for representation of the province in the cabinet of the country; and when a representative of British Columbia was selected to assume a very responsible position in the government and given a portfolio, the opponents of the then government opposed his re-election when he went back to the people of British Columbia for approval. Now the honorable minister of justice has attributed the action of his own political friend, and the course which he pursued, to the honorable gentleman who has just delivered his speech and made this motion. I refer now to the gentleman who occupies the important position of Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia. We know with what persistency that gentleman urged upon the late government the same policy that has been urged by my hon. friend. I know also the many times that I had to rise in the seat now occupied by the hon. minister of justice to combat the contentions of my hon. friend who sits on my left, so that he is perfectly consistent with what he has done today, comparing it with his past record. I am in accord to a very great extent with the closing remarks of my hon. friend as to sectional representation, but unfortunately it has been the practice of the past and I very much fear it will be the practice in the future. I may say that while I was at the head of the customs department I was gradually bringing them down to the sectional view, and making returns that I pursued by the United States, that is to say, to eliminate as far as possible that sectional character that has characterized not only our politicians, but all of us from each section of the country, and to give the trade and navigation returns of the Dominion as a whole, so as to avoid as much as possible the sectional view, which many of us help up that question; but my hon. friend thought he was making a good bit I suppose on the Yukon question. There is a difference between legitimate and advantageous expending of the public funds and the squandering of public funds for a work which would be absolutely useless. I mean to say further, that if the reports come down for which I have moved, of the system of men who were sent out by the government to explore and investigate that route, it will be shown that the action of the Senate in reference to the Yukon district will be approved by the people now and for all time to come. The very fact that they gave a monopoly for five years to contractors, the fact that those contractors refused to enter into the bargain without that monopoly, is the best evidence to the people of the country who have paid any attention to it that they looked upon the road as utterly useless. I am not permitted to give the opinion that those gentlemen expressed to me in conversation, but this I do know, that they would have accepted that contract even at the enormous price which they were to receive, had they not had that monopoly for that length of time, for the simple reason that they knew the Stikine route to Teslin Lake never can be made to compete with that from Skagway or Dyea or Pyramid Harbor, and so does every one else know who has given the subject the slightest attention, so that my hon. friend was perfectly correct in the position he took that money should be appropriated for the development of the country, and opposing that, which he knew, from his personal knowledge and from the representations which had been made, and even from the reports published by the government—the hon. gentleman's report in 1874, where he pointed out in the map shown in the records that there was only about two feet of water in the Stikine in certain seasons of the year—that that route was useless, and that any money expended on it would be wilfully wasted under the circumstances. My hon. friend is extremely dexterous in changing from one point to another. He pointed out what the effect of the bonding system was. That may be true, but to do with the question? We know hundreds of ships come into the provinces in ballast, the tonnage is credited to the ports, but that has nothing to do with

the imports. The one shows the tonnage of the shipping coming into the port, and the other shows the imports from different parts of the world to the port. There is no relation of the one to the other so far as statistics are concerned. I was glad to hear the admission made by the hon. gentleman in his closing remarks. He said, in reply to the demand made by the senator from Victoria, that at no distant day all sections of the country would receive consideration. That implies that they have not received that consideration in the past. That is what my hon. friend complains of, that they have not received that consideration in the past either under the old administration or present government, but he has this gratifying reflection, that in future they are going to look after the interests of all. Let us hope, if they continue to occupy the places they now hold, they will look after them all alike. British Columbia is not on a parallel with the other provinces, but there are reasons for that. The development of her mineral resources, her great wealth, in fisheries and lumber, all tend to the advancement of that country, and it is only another evidence of the wisdom of the late Premier of this country, Sir John Macdonald, in pushing through the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway at almost any price. These developments have resulted, to a very great extent, from the facilities which have been given to get into that country. He says that my hon. friend to my right (Mr. Ferguson) would probably not take the same view as to the proposed railway as my hon. friend to my left. The gentlemen in Prince Edward Island who have an interest in the mines of British Columbia, and more particularly in the Kootenay district—and many of them have invested largely in those mines—take just as much interest in the construction of the road and the benefits to be derived from it as my hon. friend does.

Hon. Mr. Mills—That was not my point at all. My hon. friend in speaking estimated how much of the Crown's Nest road might be fairly charged to British Columbia, and he was estimating on the basis of so much per capita, and I pointed out that that was not a fair way of estimating, because the hon. gentleman from Prince Edward Island would severely agree to assume all that expenditure on the proposed road.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The question is how far the people of the Dominion are interested in the construction of that road and whether the people of Prince Edward Island are prepared to pay their share. A broader view should be taken of all these questions, and that view should be, what is the result that is to follow from the expenditure of money either in the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway or the Crown's Nest Pass railway, or a branch line on the Island of Prince Edward, and if it is for the benefit of that particular section, and it is also for the benefit of the whole Dominion, then we should be quite satisfied each and individually to pay our share. That is the position I take in reference to that matter. I do not propose to continue the debate any further, but I repeat that the minister of justice was unfair in attributing to the hon. member from Victoria—

Hon. Mr. Mills—No. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The hon. gentleman may shake his head; it does not make any difference; the shake of a wise head will not change the fact—he attributed to the hon. member from Victoria that which he was not justified in attributing to him. My hon. friend from Victoria was perfectly consistent in what he did to-day, as will be seen by looking back at his record in the past; and whether he has confidence in my hon. friend or whether he thinks the hon. gentleman who sits to his left will be contaminated by sitting with him, or not, is of no consequence; but he believes that if the hon. gentleman sitting by his side, or any of the gentlemen who were elected to the other house, were in the cabinet, British Columbia would get more consideration than she does now.

Hon. Mr. Templeman—They would raise the standard of the government. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I have heard of raising standards before, and I have heard of raising standards of purity but I am not going to be led into a discussion of that subject just now, but if this is a raising of the standard, God help the future.

Hon. Mr. Mills—I just wish to correct one word. My hon. friend from British Columbia complains there was not anything of an expenditure there, and he claimed that only some \$1,900,000 of the Crown's Nest Pass expenditure ought to be considered as pertaining to British Columbia. My hon. friend has evaded that statement. It was that statement I had in my mind which I wish to correct.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—He has been complaining of that for years.

Hon. Mr. Mills—Of what?

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—Of the expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—I was not surprised at the answer given by my hon. friend the minister of justice. I did not expect any definite answer, but I did expect that a gentleman in his position would not always make a personal attack on myself. But the argument amounts to this, that because I do not support the government of the day I have not a right to stand up and advocate the interests of my own province. On this occasion I did not say one single word against the government, and as I said in reply a few minutes ago, I am perfectly willing on all occasions, when there are measures before the house

which are in the interests of the country, to give my support to those measures. I do not care if my own friends were in office to-morrow, I would oppose them if I thought they were wrong and trying to injure the country. The hon. gentleman said that I do not support the government and therefore have no right to claim representation in the cabinet for British Columbia. I do not expect to be called into the cabinet, either by this government or any other government; but there are supporters of the government in parliament—men capable of taking seats in the cabinet, and I am speaking for them and for the province, and I should be perfectly willing to see any of those gentlemen called into the cabinet. They would be part of the government and would look after the interests of the province. The hon. minister of justice accused the hon. gentleman from Shell River of bringing in extraneous matter, yet he follows the same course himself. He brings in the Yukon railway project, a matter outside of British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Mills—How much of the 150 miles was in British Columbia? Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—I do not know how much of it; the boundary of this country, Sir John Macdonald, is yet to be determined. The first part of the route was in United States territory, although it is spoken of as an all-Canadian route by the hon. gentleman and his friends. It is a Northwest matter, not a project in the interest of British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Mills—The road was to extend to the north. Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—Some of us cannot forget being pedagogues and bringing up matters extraneous to this question. While I am here I shall stand up for my province whether I gain anything by it or not. With all the hon. gentleman's anxiety to find fault with me, he had to approve of those figures set forth in my motion. There is evidence of what the province has done, whether it receives justice from the government or not.

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CAPITAL FOR TOAD MOUNTAIN.

English Company has Bonded Several Properties and Promises Early Development

From the Nelson Miner.

A deal of the greatest importance to Nelson has just been consummated. An English company has bonded 20 properties on Toad Mountain and will develop them extensively this summer.

All the properties are within five miles of Nelson. One of them is the Dandy in which A. H. Kelly is largely interested. The Miner could not ascertain the names of the other properties yesterday as the greatest secrecy is being maintained regarding the deal. The fact that the English company is interested in the properties is evidence that the company bonding the group is either the Athabasca company or is largely made up of capitalists who are prominent in the Athabasca company. At all events the deal, which has been under consideration for some months, has at last been successfully put through and before many more weeks go by there will be gangs of men at work on a score of properties that are now lying idle. The number of men employed will be very large, which will be of vast importance to Nelson. Work on such a scale will be of great advertisement for Toad Mountain mines and the fact that this deal should prove to be the forerunner of many others that will bring money and population to Nelson. The first property to be worked will be the Dandy. This is a very well known location and is 4½ miles from the city. It is one of the oldest locations in the camp and adjoins the western extension of the Silver King. It is 700 feet of tunneling and there is now between 300 and 400 tons of ore on the dump. It is considered to be one of the richest properties on Toad Mountain and with systematic working will undoubtedly become a steady shipper this summer. The thirteen other properties bonded there are both gold and silver prospects and out of them at least two or three should become shippers before the end of the year. The names of all the group will be made public in the course of a few days.

Yesterday a Miner reporter asked Mr. A. H. Kelly as to the truth of the report concerning the deal. He was very direct in giving any information but at last confirmed the report and further said that a large staff of men would be put to work on the Dandy in a couple of weeks. The deal, he said, is of great importance to Nelson and would prove to be the best thing for the city that was ever put through. Beyond this he would not go. He appeared to be very well satisfied with the outlook however. The Dandy has been one of his pet properties for years.

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A HUNTER'S AWFUL LESSON.

Mistook Man for Deer Pursued Out of Season, but Acquitted of Man-slaughter.

From the Vernon News.

The spring court of assizes held in Vernon was presided over by Mr. Justice Irving, and the duties of judge and jury on this occasion were confined to the consideration of the charge of manslaughter against Edgar B. Tilton, the young man who on January 10 shot and killed Joseph Huntley while deer hunting near McIlvanie's mill in White Valley.

His Lordship congratulated the grand jury upon the small calendar of crime presented, and instructed them in their duties. They brought in a true bill in the Tilton case, and subsequently handed up a presentment from which the following is extracted:

"We beg to suggest that grand jurors receive remuneration for their services on the same scale as petit jurors, or that grand juries be abolished."

"We recommend that the act to prevent minors from carrying firearms be made to apply to all minors under fourteen years, by striking out section 7 of the act."

"We further suggest that a small license be imposed on all persons carrying firearms (with the exception of free miners)."

Replying to the presentment His Lordship said that he fully agreed with the contention that grand jurors should be paid. It constituted a gross injustice to require men to leave their occupations for several days and undergo a heavy expense without compensation. He did not believe that it would be wise to abolish the grand jury. One of the duties performed by such bodies was the salutary inspection and reports furnished regarding public institutions, which, coming from disinterested and competent men, naturally carried more weight than the report of a paid official. He thought, also, that the suggestion regarding the use of firearms by minors was a good one.

Then the Tilton case came up. Mr. F. Billings conducted the case for the crown, and Mr. A. Macdonald appeared for the prisoner.

The evidence elicited was practically the same as that published at the time of the coroner's inquest, and may be summarized as follows:

The deceased, Joseph Huntley, arrived at the mill camp one Monday night, and expressed his desire to procure some venison. The following day he intended to go hunting for deer, but did not feel well enough to go out, and young Tilton and Schamerhorn started out to try to shoot some for him. In their evidence they both admitted that they knew it to be contrary to the law to shoot deer at this season, but stated that as Huntley has a free miner's certificate they thought they might lawfully kill deer for him. The two young men hunted nearly all day without success. They had separated, but on their return met near Robt. Jones' house, about half a mile from the camp. Here Tilton saw what he thought was a deer, about 100 yards distant, at a point on the bottom, where the mill hands had been in the habit of watering their horses. It was getting towards dusk, a little after 4 o'clock, but was not dark at the time. He fired a shot. Tilton put another cartridge into the rifle, and Schamerhorn told him to take a more careful aim. He got down, rested his rifle on his knee and fired again. On going down to the creek he was horrified to find Huntley lying dead on the ice.

Messrs. Macdonald and Billings each made short addresses to the jury, and the judge summed up in an impartial manner, instructing the jury that they must find on the point as to whether or not the prisoner had used reasonable precaution in shooting. They were not to consider the question as to deer shooting out of season, as there was no evidence to show that deer had been shot.

The jury retired, and after about two hours reported that they could not come to a decision as to what constituted reasonable precautions. The judge gave them some further instructions on this point, and in a few minutes they returned with a verdict of acquittal.

This drew forth decided applause from the audience, who evidently sympathized with the unfortunate young man, and the judge sternly rebuked this manifestation of popular feeling. He said that, considering it was the duty of the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, he thought their verdict was a proper one. There was no doubt that the chances of firearms was too prevalent in this country, and if this unfortunate case served to "point a moral, or adorn a tale," it would not be without its use.

The jury was then discharged and the court adjourned.

A REFRESHING STYLE.

The art of quotation requires delicacy in practice. An already famous firm has originated and developed into very prominent advertising a mass of old, quaint proverbs. We refer to Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co., of Sarasaparra, fame, who are using not only our columns, but those of thousands of other contemporaries, to convey wise saws to their service by clever and practical turns. It is refreshing to see something new and bright in this line. Clean cut argument is better than big display type.

PASSENGERS.

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Mr. McDougall. Mrs. T. Earle. G. H. Carlson. Miss H. Smith. Miss Bartlett. H. Foss. A. H. Sanford. E. L. Crease. W. H. Blackburn. A. L. Berdoe. B. E. Lyon. Chas. Butler.

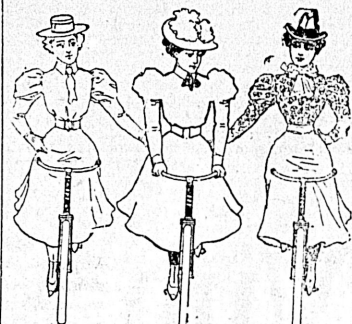
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E. G. PRIOR & COMPANY.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Cor. Govt and Johnson Sts., : Hastings Street, Victoria] Vancouver



Massey-Harris Bicycles \$55.00 Sent for catalogue of this splendid wheel.

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B.C. Year Book 1897.

By R. E. GOSNELL

Cloth.....\$1 50 per copy Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Profusely illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD. VICTORIA, B.C.

NEW AND ORIGINAL ADVERTISING.

It is interesting to watch the new ideas always to be found in the advertising of Hood's Sarasaparra. The present line of advertisements is especially unique, each beginning with a familiar proverb and leading up to the good qualities of this famous medicine. The argument in every case is clinched by condensed testimonials from people the medicine has cured. It is gratifying to see the continued success of an article of genuine merit. While other preparations come to the surface and after a short time disappear, Hood's Sarasaparra has steadily maintained its place in public confidence.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Geo. E. Starr from the Sound: Campbell & Co. F. E. Jarvis. P. McQuade & Son. H. C. Beaton. Hickman-Tyde Co. Hon. J. Martin. Victoria Mfg. Co. Mrs. J. N. Kingsmill. Weller Bros. S. Theron. D. Renning. F. H. Lang. F. H. Stewart & Co. Bank of B. C. Greenwood, S. & R. B. Blackwood. Canada Paint Co. Brackman & Ker. A. L. Belyea. W. J. Dowler. Hillman & Hills. G. Marsden. H. H. Graham. Book & News Co. J. N. S. Williams. O. B. Ormond. H. Young & Co. J. J. Mulholland. R. Mark. Bank of Montreal. Kurtz & Co. Pither & Lelser. R. Mark. Geo. Carter.

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STARVED NERVES.

When the blood is thin and watery, the nerves are actually starved and nervous exhaustion and prostration soon follow. Feed the nerves with Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food and you will impart to them the new life and vigor of perfect health. Face out and fac-simile signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on every box of the genuine.

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Repairs! Repairs!!

Building, shop fitting, and all kinds of carpenter work. Prompt attention to orders.

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CARPENTER. 10 Broughton Street.

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All complete and in working order, recently occupied by E. P. Miller. To responsible parties this affords a splendid opportunity for a co-operative concern. Apply 68 Broad street, Victoria, B. C.

Kandy List of Victoria Firms

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C. Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE. OASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN. JOSEPH HANBY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; trucks 110 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS. AS HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HARDWARE. E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYM HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of Iron, steel, hardware, pipe, stoves, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

HOTELS. OCCIDENTAL—\$1 to \$1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

IRONWORKS. VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd. (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, suppliers, etc. 17-19 Work street. Tel. 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS. VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS. BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street, mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

NOVELTY WORKS. L. HAFFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

PLUMBERS. E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Pocos, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale. a13

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fitting store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS L. GOODAIRE, Contractor by appointment to the Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 82.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO., Ltd., Govt and Yates sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS. PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

SOAVENTERS. ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 230 Yates Street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., cor. Michigan and Menzies, will be promptly attended to.

PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Address, 49 Discovery street. Tel. 184.

CHAS. HAYWARD Funeral Director and Embalmer

92 Government St., Victoria

The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

NOTICE

Frank Oullin is my duly authorized agent to collect all moneys owing me in connection with the delivery of the Daily Colonist from this date. Dated January 26, 1899. W. BRYOP.

FOR SALE

First-Glass Pack Train

Twenty-seven mules and one bell horse, in the finest condition for work, with harness complete. This train was allowed by packers to be the best mule train that worked on the Toad trail last season, having made one trip more than any other pack train on the road.

For particulars apply to J. GLEAHUE, 26 Yates Street, Victoria.

WILLS' CAPSTAN AND TRAVELLER TOBACCOES.
CAPSTAN CIGARETTES, 10c. per package
Souvenirs to all purchasers. = See Window = E. A. MORRIS,

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, May 2-8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

Since yesterday the weather has been threatening and showery along the coast, due to an approaching storm area from the north. The barometer remains high, and the weather fine over California, while in the Territories a moderate cold wave, accompanied by snow, has appeared, and is spreading eastward to Manitoba. Medicine Hat reports a fall of six inches, and Montana a severe snowstorm.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	39	52
New Westminster	38	50
Kamloops	30	56
Barkerville	6	42
Calgary	20	40
Winnipeg	32	46
Petland, Ore.	40	52
San Francisco, Cal.	46	60

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time)

Victoria and Vicinity—Southerly to westerly winds; unsettled; cool and showery. Lower Mainland—Unsettled; cool and showery.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 2.

	Deg.	Mean.
5 a.m.	40	49
Noon	49	50
5 p.m.	50	50

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.	Calm.
Noon	13 miles east.
5 p.m.	12 miles southeast.

Average state of weather—Partly cloudy. Sunshine—3 hours 42 minutes. Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.230 Corrected.....30.180

E. BAYNES REID,
Provincial Forecast Official.

AN ANGLER'S PIPES.

From Forest and Stream.

The angler hastened toward the brook. As the brown thrush piped its lay. He sorted his flies of gaudy dyes, And guessed what his creel would weigh.

His flies fell light on the waters bright, While a robin piped a tune; But none of his flies could coax a rise, And the sun was marking noon.

So he dropped his reel in the empty creel, And sadly piped his eye; Then, as he thought where fish could be bought, His whistle replaced the sigh.

"Oh, Molly," said he, "If you could but see;" (And Molly was piping him off.) "How the trout would rise at the poorest flies!" The rest was lost in a cough,

"Yes, dear," said she, "now give them to me;" (John started to fill his pipe) "Why these aren't trout!" so Molly did shout, "And darling, they're rather ripe."

Good Coal for
Fast Steaming

Successful Test Made of Crow's
Nest Product on H. M. S.
Imperieuse.

Relative Importance of Pacific
Coast Shipping Shown
by Official Figures.

The number of steam vessels as officially reported by the inspector of steamboats in the Dominion, and their gross tonnage for the year ended June 30, 1898, as also the number of vessels inspected but not registered in the Dominion from January 27 to the same date makes very interesting reading. British Columbia's gross tonnage of Dominion steamers for that period was 38,849.68 and her gross tonnage of steamers inspected but not registered in the Dominion 35,460.44. In fees on account of steamboat inspection during the year ended 30th June, 1898, British Columbia is shown to be the heaviest contributor to Dominion revenue, the amount collected in West Ontario, Huron and Superior being \$6,937.18 to \$6,996.73 collected in British Columbia. This province also stands first in the number of steam vessels added to the Dominion during the same year, the official figures showing 31 new craft for this province to 26 for Manitoba, Keewatin and Northwest Territories, the second largest in the list. In other words 13,659.05 gross tons or \$567.05 registered tons were added to British Columbia's fleet in the period mentioned to Manitoba, Keewatin and the Northwest Territories' 1,383.39 gross tons or 915.12 registered tonnage.

PROSECUTION AND PENALTY.
How Certain Violators of the Steamboat Inspection Act Are Dealt With.

The following prosecution for violation of the Steamboat Inspection act will be of special interest to local steamboat men. They appear in the thirty-first annual report of the department of marine and fisheries, thus:

July 5 1897—Complaint was made to the department stating steam tug Philadelphia, of Sault Ste. Marie, had carried passengers without holding a certificate permitting such.

On inquiry from the collector of customs at Sault Ste. Marie it was ascertained that the passengers carried were the shareholders of the Pulp Paper Co., to which the boat belonged; the president stating that they were as such under the law permitted to do so, but had no disposition on their part to evade the responsibility or to conceal the facts.

Under the circumstances the collector of customs was authorized to collect the minimum fine imposed, which was paid by the president, August 4, 1897; at the same time expressing a desire to have it exactly ascertained by legal authority whether or not, under the law, they could carry the shareholders of the company on their tugs, without being possessed of a passenger license. The matter being submitted for opinion of the honorable minister of justice, whose decision was that to do so would be a violation of the Steamboat Inspection act.

A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.
Steamer New England Clears Thirty Thousand Dollars for Her Owners.

"It is said that the owners of the eastern tug New England, which was brought around from the Atlantic coast to run the Puget Sound Tugboat Co. out of business some time ago, earned during her first year of service in these waters," says the Port Townsend Call, "\$30,000 clear for her owners, the greater part of which was derived from her remarkable halibut catches, the vessel having entered that trade after discovering she was out of her element bucking the big combie. The story certainly has a halibutty flavor."

THE AMUR AWAY.
Vessel Resumes Her Regular Service in Spice and Span Condition.

When the Amur sailed for the North last evening she had all the "appearance" that paint and varnish could give her during the ten-day overhauling she has been undergoing. Advantage was taken of the steamer's idle spell to add many improvements to the passenger accommodation, and to go over all the machinery. The vessel was not so well loaded as she has been on previous trips, going out last night, but this fact is not to be wondered at, as northern trails are at present not conducive to travel. The steamer, however, has considerable freight to take on at Vancouver.

TRYING NEW COAL.
Test Made of Crow's Nest Coal on H. M. S. Imperieuse on Her Way Home.

A private letter was received yesterday from a member of the crew of H. M. S. Imperieuse, telling of the test made of the Crow's Nest Pass coal. The letter is dated Acapulco, April 14, and says: "On the 5th of April our vessel carried out a full speed trial for 24 hours—that is, steaming as fast as she could—in order to try the effects of the new coal

A revelation to tea drinkers—
Choicest leaves—perfectly cured!

Kaisow Congou
5 and 10 lb. boxes only.
Best package tea brought to Canada.

Look for the "MM" and Star.

which was taken on board at Esquimalt and is known as Crow's Nest coal. The result was highly satisfactory, and we were able to steam over 18 miles an hour until the next day, when we eased down and reduced speed to 12 miles, as before."

GRAVER DANGER THAN WAR.
So Unionist Member Describes Industrial Competition by United States.

London, May 2.—In the House of Commons to-day, during the debate on the budget and the finance bill, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Unionist, and formerly deputy speaker of the house, in a vigorous speech opposed the reduction of the sinking fund proposed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer. He declared that Great Britain was now on the top of a wave of prosperity and should reduce her liabilities to the utmost possible. England, he said, now faced a graver danger than war in the existing industrial competition in coal and iron. Already the United States produced both cheaper and more than England, and were able to compete with England in steel. How long, he asked, could England stand this? He deemed the question a very grave one. The house passed the bill to a second reading by 280 votes against 155.

PEMMICAN AS AN ARMY RATION.
From Forest and Stream.

The value of pemmican as a food ration is not by any means confined to excursions where means of transportation are limited. Its value has been demonstrated many times on the frontier where fresh meat was abundant and easily obtained.

My attention was first called to it in 1868 while encamped with some Red river people north of Moose river in the British Northwest. These people were in the habit of going out to the buffalo range every spring from the Fort Garry settlements and putting up tons of pemmican for the winter trade, and to supply the northern trading posts. The mode of making it was as follows: Buffalo meat was sliced with a knife in huge slabs about 1 inch or less in thickness, and suspended over frames for drying in the sun. A small fire was built underneath to keep off flies until a thin glaze was formed on the outside of the dried flesh, which effectually protected it from attacks of flies. When thoroughly dried the meat would have shrunk to less than one-third of its former thickness. Then it was roasted slightly to make it brittle, when it was pounded with flails and reduced to fine particles. The whole was poured into rawhide sacks and incorporated with melted marrow fat.

A Large Consignment of.....
Ladies and Childrens' Jackets.... and Capes

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The Sterling, 88 Yates Street

SMOKERS, ATTENTION!

Ask your Grocer or Tobacconist for the following Standard Brands of Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos

Smoking Chewing

Golden Plug, Free Trade, Royal Oak, Snowshoe, Rosebud, Currency,

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. DOES NOT BURN THE TONGUE.

MADE BY EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., LD.

Joshua Davies
AUCTIONEER
Has been instructed by Mr. John Parker to sell by public auction on
Thursday May 4th at 2 o'clock p.m.
The contents of
PARKER'S MARKET,
50 FORT STREET.
consisting of a complete outfit of a butcher's shop, HALL'S SAFE, HOWES' BEAM SCALE, Marble Counters, 2 Counter Scales, Butchers' Blocks, Tables, NATIONAL CASH REGISTER, Meat Hooks, Sausage Machines, Boiler, Tubs, Grindstones, Choppers, Knives, Saws, Salt, Salt-peter, Paper, Twine, Skewers, Sausage Skins, Desk, Eight-Day Clock, Stove.
Terms cash.
JOSHUA DAVIES.

WEILER BROS.
51-55 Fort Street.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
Furniture coverings in all the newest colorings and designs.
SILK AND WOOL TAPESTRIES
SILK BROGADED GOODS..
HEAVY TAPESTRY FABRICS
A special range of Art Cretones for loose covers, etc.
We have now a full line of Art Serges from Liberty, of London, Eng.
Send for samples.

REID'S FIRE SALE

OF

Gents' Furnishings, &c.,

—WILL COMMENCE—

To-Day, Wednesday, at 9:30.